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SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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Honolulu, January 7, 1901.

NAME OF STOCK. Capital. Val. Bid. Ask.

Merchants' Co. 1,000.00 100 27 1/2

SUGAR.

Ewa 5,000.00 20 27 1/2

Honolulu 1,000.00 100 27 1/2

Haw. Agricultural Co. 1,000.00 100 27 1/2

Haw. Com. & Sug. Co. 2,000.00 20 27 1/2

Hawaiian Sugar Co. 2,000.00 20 27 1/2

Honolulu 750.00 100 27 1/2

Honolulu 2,000.00 20 27 1/2

Honolulu 800.00 100 27 1/2

Kamalo 500.00 20 27 1/2

Kamalo 225.00 20 27 1/2

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THE CURSE OF DIVORCE

Theme of Sermon by Rev. W. M. Kincaid.

A PERIL TO THE STATE

Frivolous Causes for Which Separations are Sought Denounced Last Night.

Rev. William Morris Kincaid, pastor of Central Union church, says that divorces are imperilling the American home, and that this is due in a large measure to the latitude allowed by the courts for the dissolution of the marriage tie.

In a sermon last evening to his congregation, Mr. Kincaid made some startling revelations concerning the abuse of the divorce laws and the frivolous causes upon which annulments of the bonds of matrimony are sought. "What God hath joined together let no man put asunder" was the text.

He considered the divorce evil as the greatest foe to family life. He divided the subject into two parts: What is marriage? and under what circumstances may it be dissolved?

He contrasted the two conceptions of the subject from the Pagan and the Christian points of view. The Roman Catholic position was that marriage was a divine law and that the church has the right to determine who should marry and who should not. On the other hand the Protestants, in their revolt from the Catholic church, denied that marriage was a sacred rite, and that the church had any right in determining who should marry and who should not, and said that it was a civil contract, like any other contract. This doctrine taught that in taking this position the parties to this marriage were simply partners in a common enterprise and that being partners in a common enterprise the natural logical conclusion was that the partnership could be dissolved by mutual agreement of the two parties.

Mr. Kincaid said in contrast to this all should turn to the teachings of Christ from which the text is taken. The words of Christ were a denial of the Pagan conception of marriage at three crucial points—first, that it was a civil contract, declaring it a divine ordinance, and second, it denied the parties to a marriage were partners, but declared them to be of one flesh, and third, there was a denial that the marriage contract could be dissolved by the mere desire of the two parties.

The speaker dwelt at length on the last point wherein he said Christ denied that marriage could be dissolved for frivolous reasons. One of the strongest elements of Christ's teaching in this respect was that He taught that whosoever put away his wife and took unto himself another, committed adultery. No one, said he, has a right to put away a husband or a wife, except for the one crime which destroys the family.

Excerpts from dissertations on the old Roman customs were quoted to show what the Pagan view of marriage was.

The ease with which divorces were granted was illustrated by the record of the St. Louis courts, where between the hours of 9 a. m. and 4 p. m. in a single day not long since, sixty divorces were granted. He then quoted the California laws under which divorces could be granted. These were for cruel and inhuman treatment and other statutory causes, and he cited many amusing instances as adduced by the testimony to show how frivolous were many of the causes assigned for cruel and inhuman treatment. Among them were the following which he read:

"The witness testified that he had seen the plaintiff with but one button on his vest, and that he heard the defendant say that she would not allow the plaintiff to go to fires at night. The court decided that the wife was guilty of cruel and inhuman treatment and granted a decree of divorce."

Another was that "defendant treats plaintiff with great and unmerited contempt, having said that he did not care whether she left him or not. The foregoing remark was adjudged to be cruel and inhuman treatment, as it caused mental anguish. A decree of divorce was accordingly granted."

Still another: "My wife would not get up in the morning nor would she call me in the morning; she would not do anything I requested her to do. All this has caused me great mental suffering and anguish. Divorce granted."

"The defendant does not come home until 10 o'clock at night," quoted Mr. Kincaid, "and when he does return he keeps the plaintiff (wife) awake talking sometimes until midnight. Divorce granted."

But perhaps the most extraordinary of all these cases was this: "During our whole married life my husband never offered to take me out riding. This has been a source of great mental anguish and injury. Divorce granted."

"Such divorces bring the blush of shame to the face of every true American to think that there should be men and women in this land where so much has been made of manhood and womanhood who will stand up before God and pledge themselves to love and

cherish and respect and take each other for better, for worse, who after a few weeks or months tear their covenants into pieces and fling them to the winds for the frivolous reasons that the husband did not take her out riding or another did not get up early in the morning.

"The safety of the American home depends upon the recognition of fundamental principles; that marriage is a divine ordinance brought into human society; that husbands and wives are not merely partners who can break the partnership at will. The marriage bond is not only for richer or poorer, for health or sickness, but for better or worse. They fly for refuge from carnal infidelity to the divorce courts. That is not the remedy. It is a long-suffering love; the remedy is in separation, but in closer union. It is the spirit of discontent that seeks to make separations. It is the spirit of suspicion, not of truth, the discouragement, and not hope, that makes separations. The love that truly loves, and when it can no longer trust still hopes, and when it cannot longer hope still endures; the love which is like the love of Christ which nothing can destroy, will bring men and women into a better understanding of one another."

PADEREWSKI IN THE ROLE OF DUELIST

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—A cablegram from Paris says it is rumored that Ignace Jan Paderewski, the famous pianist, fought a duel near the French capital and was killed. No particulars were given.

PARIS, Dec. 27, 5 a. m.—Inquiries in quarters most likely to be correctly informed on the subject show that nothing is known in Paris to justify the report circulated in the United States that Ignace Jan Paderewski, the pianist, has been killed in a duel in France.

THE ORIENTAL FIRE CLAIMS

Governor Dole May Ask the Legislature to Pay Them.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—It is expected that Governor Dole of Hawaii will make a recommendation to the Hawaiian Legislature, which meets in February, for the settlement of the claims of Chinese and Japanese growing out of the destruction of their property at Honolulu at the time of the bubonic plague outbreak. It appears that the Chinese claims are less than was at first estimated and that the total of the Japanese and Chinese claims is approximately \$1,800,000.

The Chinese Government has not been in a condition of late to exert pressure in behalf of the claims of its citizens, but the Japanese authorities have been actively looking out for the losses sustained by their countrymen and now seem to be in a fair way of securing partial remuneration. Governor Dole suggested some time ago that the matter be referred to the Hawaiian Legislature, and this was approved by the officials here as the best means of adjustment. It is probable, however, that Governor Dole's recommendation will be considerably below the face value of the claims. There appears to be little doubt that the Legislature will authorize a settlement.

More Porto Ricans Coming.

SAN JUAN, Dec. 27.—The New York and Porto Rico Steamship Company's steamer Arkadia sailed from Ponce yesterday for New Orleans, having on board 400 Porto Ricans, 65 per cent of whom were women and children, destined for Hawaii.

A GREAT FAILURE IN THE LONDON FINANCIAL WORLD

LONDON, Dec. 28.—The London and Globe Finance Corporation, Limited, has suspended payment. When the brokers yesterday delivered stock purchased on account of the London and Globe and asked for payment they received checks which were dishonored. This was followed today by the failure on the Stock Exchange of twelve firms, as follows: Haggard, Hale & Pileley, Garle & Driver, Douglas, Jr., & Co., Cornfoot Bros., F. A. Cohen, Blockley & Buckingham, Gunn & Aubrey, Richards & Sloper, Baker, & Smith, F. C. Watts & Co., Flower & Co., and F. Bouilly & Company.

The first named is a big firm with important connections. It is feared a number of smaller jobbers will be affected. While the difference of the firms closely connected with the London and Globe division were largely discounted, the repeated fall of the hammer this morning caused a great sensation. It is feared the full list of failures is not yet known.

Almost the whole interest on the Stock Exchange today centered in the West Australian market, the condition of which sympathetically affected the others. All the shares of the London and Globe group toppled, especially Lakeviews and Lerol No. 2. The shares of the latter were yesterday quoted at 23, but today they are unsaleable at 4. The London and Globe is also heavily involved in the British Columbian market. The situation is not yet cleared up, as the rumors of arrangements to assist the London and Globe are not credited in well-informed circles. There is the greatest indignation against Mr. Whitaker Wright, who is the fountain-head of the concern, and others of the London and Globe group. There has been somewhat of a recovery in Lakeviews since last evening.

The chairman of the London and Globe Finance Corporation, Limited, is the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, the former Governor General of Canada, and British Ambassador at Paris. The failure of the concern of which he is the head adds one more sorrow to the closing chapter of his life, for he is today preparing to start for South Africa, in company with Lady Dufferin, in consequence of the serious condition of his son, Lord Frederick Temple Blackwood, lieutenant in the Ninth Lancers, who was wounded Monday at Glenfentich. It is scarcely a year ago since Lord Dufferin lost his eldest son, the Earl of Ava, who died at Ladysmith. He is now encompassed by family grief, to which are added these serious financial troubles.

Lord Dufferin's fellow directors are Whitaker Wright, who is well known in connection with many companies; Lieutenant General, the Hon. Somerset-Gough Calverley, who has been colonel in chief of the Fifth Dragoon Guards since 1892, and Lord Pelham-Clinton, Master of the Queen's household and a son of the former Duke of Newcastle. Lord Dufferin holds 5,000 shares of the London and Globe and 20,000 British Americans.

According to last night's dispatch from London, some trouble was disclosed on the Stock Exchange yesterday in the West Australian market, resulting in a considerable fall in the share of the London and Globe Finance Corporation, Limited, and Lerol Mining Company, Limited. Seven firms had checks returned by the clearing house. This, the dispatch added, did not imply failure, however, as it is expected that the usual period of grace allowed will enable the firms to meet their engagements.

The thirteenth failure of stock brokers was announced before the close of the Exchange. It was that of Bartholomew & Jacks. The fact that a crisis has been reached in the speculations of the Whitaker-Wright group of mines and that the worst was known, occasioned a feeling of relief, after the strain of anticipation. While the mining market continued depressed, other departments quickly recovered.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—There was a reflection in the opening stock market of the unsettled conditions in London, growing out of the embarrassment of the London and Globe Finance Corporation. A number of international stocks opened down from 1 to 1 1/2. Kansas and Texas preferred and Northern Pacific held the greatest sufferers. Sugar fell 1 1/4. The few stocks which showed gains were not aggressively strong. The opening declines attracted large buying orders all through the list and there were quick recoveries all around.

HAZING OF BOOZ

Commandant O. L. Hein Testifies.

CADET AT ALL MEALS

Hazing is Traditional at the Academy and Thought Well of by Many.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Dec. 28.—Lieutenant Colonel Otto L. Hein, Commandant at the United States Military Academy, was the first witness called today to testify before the Court of Inquiry appointed to investigate the allegations of brutal hazing of cadets. Col. Hein produced the Superintendent's sick reports, which showed that Cadet Booz had only reported sick once while he was at the academy. He was excused on that occasion from drill, as he was suffering from an acute attack of diarrhoea. The records made it clear that Booz had never been absent from a meal while he was a cadet at West Point.

An extract from the records was read by the witness, who said Cadet Booz had availed himself of the Saturday evening privileges of going anywhere within the reservation on Saturday, August 6, the day of the Booz-Keller fight. Booz reported his going away at 1:58 p. m. and his returning at 3:15 p. m. In reply to General Clous, the witness said that in the summer of 1899, through an anonymous letter, the brutal hazing of Cadets MacArthur and Haskell came to the knowledge of the academy officials. An investigation was immediately ordered, but no information as to the facts could be elicited from any of those examined, among whom were MacArthur and Haskell. The regulations prohibiting hazing provided punishment for hazers and hazed alike. In telling of the agreement made by the fourth class men in 1899, among whom were Cadets MacArthur and Grant, not to submit to hazing, Col. Hein said:

"I called the class together (it was a very large one) and explained to them the rules and regulations prohibiting hazing. I told them if they would agree not to submit to hazing and promise not to haze anyone themselves they would rid the academy of a foul blot on its reputation. Soon afterwards they appealed to me to be released from this agreement, but I refused."

"I also heard" continued the witness, "that candidates preparing at Highland Falls were being hazed and I made an investigation, the outcome of which was the severe punishing of the guilty cadets."

The remainder of the commandant's testimony was merely an explanation of the actions of the authorities and the measures taken by them to suppress hazing at the academy. The punishments were increased and the number of cadets found guilty of violations of the regulations in 1899 were greatly in excess of the previous year. Speaking generally of hazing, Col. Hein said:

"Hazing is traditional and I am sorry to say is thought by persons inside as well as outside of the academy to be commendable, and as long as students hear it spoken of in this way it will be impossible for the authorities to stamp it out."

"What methods do you think could

be used to stamp out calling out of fourth class men and subsequent fistie encounters?" asked General Clous.

"Why, I consider that a form of hazing and as long as the cadets do not live up to the agreement not to submit to hazing and the upper class do not cease interfering with them, it will be impossible to suppress it."

BUYS A PACIFIC ISLE.

The Government Acquires Private Property at Guam.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—Secretary Long has purchased for the United States Government another Pacific Island, avers the Washington correspondent of the Herald.

This island is under the American flag and lies in the harbor of San Luis d'Apra, Guam. It is proposed to use it as a site for a coaling station. The price paid for the island was \$900 in American gold. It is 130 acres in extent, is healthy and, it is believed, will make an admirable site for the proposed station.

The island was owned by several prominent natives of Guam, who, officials say, will live in affluence as a result of the sale.

ROYALTY MAY VIEW COMING YACHT RACE

LONDON, Dec. 27.—"The New York Yacht Club," says the Daily Express, "will invite Emperor William and the Prince of Wales to witness the cup races, and President McKimley will also send notes expressing the pleasure their visits would give."

Sir Thomas Lipton, who has been interviewed on the subject for the Daily Express, said he thought it within the range of possibility that the Prince of Wales would accept such an invitation.

NEARLY FIFTY ARE DROWNED

Terrible Accident to Many Little Skaters in an Iowa Town.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, Dec. 27.—A telephone message from Washington, Iowa, this evening announces that fifty-one children were skating near Foster, Monroe county, when the ice gave way and forty-nine of them were drowned. The message announced that two of the youngsters, badly bruised and utterly exhausted, managed to reach land and give the alarm. Telephone and telegraph messages to every point near Foster have failed to bring confirmation or denial of the story and there is no means of tracing the origin of the first message.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Dec. 27.—Telephone messages by way of Oskaloosa and Ottumwa say the report of the drowning of forty-nine school children at What Cheer is true.

Record of the Boers.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—General Kitchen, telegraphing from Pretoria under date of Friday, December 28, sends a summary of the number of attacks made by the Boers at various points. The only important incident was an attack upon a baggage column near Greylingstad. A company with a pom-pom made a sortie from Greylingstad and drove off the Boers. Captains Radclyffe and Harvey were wounded, eight men were killed, 27 were wounded and twenty were reported missing.

The American Federation of Labor will extend its organization to Guam.

CRACK IN LABOR NUT

Situation Brightens For the Planters.

HAPPY ITALIANS ON MAUI

Day of the Sullen, Loafing Japanese Passing With Coming of Whites.

(Special Correspondence.)

MAUI, Jan. 5.—The labor situation begins to show some signs of improvement, inasmuch as a beginning has been made in introducing a different class of workers than the Orientals; and one hopeful feature is that those men who have come seem to be animated by a feeling of friendliness towards their employers, which is conspicuously absent in the Chinese and Japanese. To give an instance of this: At the New Year's eve dance at Spreckelsville the lately arrived Italians came over to the manager's house, a distance of several miles, spontaneously, and rendered a fine vocal serenade, which was much appreciated and applauded by the assembled guests.

The singing was remarkably good and a great musical treat, but the chief part of the pleasure to be derived from it lay in the fact that it seemed like the dawn of a new era in that a nearly allied race had taken the place of the alien Oriental, and that consequently much closer relations between employers and employed seemed to be foreshadowed. Are we not all brethren? some one may inquire; but an affirmative reply is much easier when instead of a howling mob of strikers giving a medley in the language of the Mikado one meets with a band of sweet singers rolling out the dulcet lyrics of sunny Italy. Welcome, then, to every one of them.—Canadian-French, Portuguese, Porto Ricans and even to the sable sons and daughters, too, of the southern states of the Union.

They are far more likely to grow up into desirable citizens than the herds of aliens who used to arrive via Quarantine Island and whose sole aim and hope was to get as many American dollars in as short a period and by almost any means as possible and then carry themselves and their earnings back to their own far-away land. There is abundant room in these islands for at least 20,000 of these kindred peoples and it is to be hoped that the planters, having now put their hand to the plow, will not look back till they have accomplished at least so much, and they can have the confidence that every dollar so spent will increase an hundred fold.

The Krajewski crusher lately added to the Spreckelsville mill is a great success and this, added to the labor-saving devices for unloading the cane at the mills and the additional centrifugals, has largely increased the sugar capacity of the mill. Thus if labor sufficient to keep the cutting and loading department in full swing can be secured, there is a chance of a bumper crop for 1901. Increased wages has been no boon to the Japanese. With but few exceptions they either spend it in riotous living or else they loaf half the month, and absolutely no surpluse can be felt that any day the whole plantation may be brought to a standstill by some sudden caprice on their part. All the mills on this island are now grinding, but few of them can make more than half time on account of the scarcity of laborers in the fields, and not a moment should be lost in remedying this defect.

It further contained five questions, or requests, namely: First, might not the Taku forts remain standing, though dismantled?

Second, is it proposed to behold princes the same as other offenders?

Third, if the demands are acceded to, would the allies cease sending out expeditions?

Fourth, what places do the allies propose to occupy?

Fifth, how long do they propose to occupy them?

Gerritt P. Judd, son of the late A. F. Judd, who was injured Friday night at a cattle corral near the Damon Ranch, is getting well. The young man was engaged in lassoing cattle there and was mounted on a mule. The animal stumbled while

FOR THE BIGGEST CITY ON EARTH

The Republican Charter Committee's Municipality Plans.

MAJORITY REPORT RECOMMENDS THE INCLUSION OF ALL OF OAHU

Startling Proposal Made Public Last Night Which Brought the Protests of the Minority and a Flood of Argument.]

(From Saturday's Daily.)

THE Republicans were treated to a surprise last night at the regular semi-weekly meeting of their Charter Committee. Their sub-committee on "draft of charter" brought in two reports on the question of boundaries of the proposed city, and the majority report, signed by three of the five members, favored making Honolulu the biggest city in the world.

This proposition rather staggered most of the committee which, as stated by Clarence M. White, had been led to believe from the verbal report of the sub-committee at last Friday's meeting that the city of Honolulu at the most, would not extend beyond the present taxation district of Honolulu.

Time for mature consideration was demanded by Mr. White, and his motion to postpone a vote on the size of the new city until the next regular meeting, on Tuesday, finally prevailed.

Opinion varied as to whether the sub-committee could proceed with a draft of a charter until the question of boundaries was disposed of, but no one except members of the sub-committee were ready to debate any question and, after hearing formal reports from the other sub-committees, the general committee adjourned to gather their scattered thoughts and recover from the shock produced by the prospect of Honolulu suddenly becoming larger than London.

From the faces of the committee, however, it looks as though there will be plenty of arguments presented at Tuesday's meeting, and meantime it is hoped to secure through the press and street corner and restaurant discussion some expression of public opinion on the topic of the proper boundaries of Honolulu.

"The Committee of Thirty" was called to order at 7:40 o'clock by Chairman J. H. Fisher, who stated there was a quorum present (twelve), and the secretary being absent, W. R. Sims, on motion of J. A. Gilman, was elected secretary pro tem. Roll call showed nineteen members present. They were: J. H. Fisher, chairman; J. A. Gilman, treasurer; J. H. Boyd, George A. Davis, A. V. Gear, Enoch Johnson, E. A. Mott-Smith, William H. Noyes, J. B. Pratt, W. C. Roe, W. R. Sims, Ed Towse, W. O. Smith, T. McCants Stewart, F. T. P. Waterhouse, P. L. Weaver, C. M. White, E. O. White and J. H. Wilson.

After approval of the minutes, the chair called for the report of the sub-committee on draft of charter. This committee had been instructed to report to the general committee on the question as to what should be the city limits of Honolulu.

Last week the sub-committee had reported verbally by George A. Davis and had been instructed to bring in a written report. During the course of his remarks Mr. Davis had said in effect that his committee would have to personally visit the subcommittee on the question of boundaries, and he also said that the committee would probably report in favor of a city restricted to the residence district, or what within the next six years or so would be the residence district, as a city covering the entire island of Oahu was "too unwieldy."

This statement was not combatted at the time by the only other member of the draft committee present. Consequently, when a majority of the committee, consisting of J. G. Pratt, T. McCants Stewart and A. V. Gear, brought in a report which proposed to include the entire island, the general committee was unprepared.

After a preliminary statement as to what his committee had done, W. O. Smith, chairman of the committee on draft, said there was a disagreement and a majority and minority reports would be presented.

As he belonged to the minority, he yielded to J. G. Pratt, who had drafted and who presented the following:

THE MAJORITY REPORT.

Your committee appointed to prepare a charter for the municipal government of Honolulu, and to establish the boundary lines thereof, beg leave to submit the following:

The committee, before proceeding with the drafting of the charter, deemed it necessary, first, to fix the boundaries of the Territory to be included within the municipality. Two plans have been proposed, each of which the committee has given careful consideration. One plan proposes the setting apart of that portion of the island of Oahu, now included within the District of Kona, being practically the present City of Honolulu, as a municipality separate and distinct from the other districts of the island, the same to be known under the name and style of the City of Honolulu, and providing a municipal charter for its government, with a Mayor and City Executive, who, together with the members to be elected from the precincts or wards of the city, as Councilmen, shall constitute the City Council, and have power of government over the same, thereby taking out of the control of the Territorial government the administration of local affairs of this district, leaving the other remaining districts of the island under the control of the Territorial Government, as at present.

The other plan, and that which the committee begs leave to recommend for your adoption, proposes the setting apart of all of the island of Oahu, reserving and excepting the property required by the United States and Territorial Governments, and providing the same with a municipal form of government, not only taking in the District of Kona, but the other four remaining districts of the island, the same to be known as and by the name of the City and County of Honolulu, having, also, as Chief Executive a Mayor, who, together with the persons to be chosen as Councilmen from the several districts, wards and precincts

to read at that time favoring the minority report, stating that he could not talk, and could do better by reducing his ideas to writing.

W. O. SMITH'S ARGUMENT.

W. O. Smith said in part: "The minority of the committee believe that this is an experiment—the introduction of municipal government in these islands, and that the need for a municipal government is greater in Honolulu chiefly for the reason that a third of the population of the islands reside in Honolulu, which at present is six or eight miles in length and not less than one mile in width. The total area of the island of Oahu is 690 square miles, which is larger than any city in the world."

"The occasion for seeking to have a city government for Honolulu arose from the fact of the congregation here of a large number of people in a small area. The wants of a city are different from those of a country district. I might mention pavements, lights and water. There are matters of police regulation and other matters of government, which are not required in the country districts. The need is for a city government for Honolulu and not for the entire island of Oahu. There are serious objections to it. Each district now has its district judge, deputy sheriff, school agent, road board and poundmaster, a simple and inexpensive form of government. Unless there are also county governments established on the other islands, we will have to also maintain the Territorial government, and I do not see that we will need a single Territorial official less unless there are county governments on the other islands."

There will be a great shortage in revenue to carry on the Territorial government, and the Territorial taxation will not be reduced. The city of Honolulu desires to have the benefits of the city government and should pay for it. The outlying districts will receive no material benefit, but taxation will be doubled.

If we begin this experiment with the city of Honolulu, it will be easier later, to take in Ewa and Waiāluā than it will to afterwards restrict the city limits."

"If we propose to bring in the other districts, our bill will be defeated in the Legislature, but if it is carried through this Legislature, and a similar government is given to Maui and Kauai, etc., when these country districts learn of the expense, they will repeal it in the next Legislature."

"Charles Wilson thought that it was postponing the vote until next meeting was pending, and on its having been declared seconded, it was decided to be the pending topic."

A. V. Gear favored a full expression but, deprecating the delay, the Charter Committee "would not be in the running for a charter," as time was precious.

Philip L. Weaver thought members knew what was on the tapis, and should be able to vote at once.

Charles Wilson thought the committee should have had its report printed, so that members might digest it and vote intelligently.

C. M. White then said, "I would like to state that at the last meeting there was a report made by Mr. Davis which was not in line with either of these reports. I understood it as the consensus of opinion that the city was to include only Pacific Heights, Kaimukī Tract, and what is generally known as the city of Honolulu. This is a surprise to me. This is the point of the whole matter. It is highly important to know what the city of Honolulu will comprise. That settled, there is nothing to delay us after that."

George A. Davis thought it a very simple proposition, and one that could be easily settled. He said both reports were perfectly feasible. It was simply a matter of name. Whether city council or board of supervisors, their work was identical.

J. A. Gilman favored a chance to discuss the question.

Mr. Smith and Mr. Stewart then arose, and both claimed the floor. Mr. Smith started to talk before either had been formally recognized by the chair, and Mr. Stewart interposed a vigorous protest. "Sit down," said Mr. Smith, looking over his shoulder and in mock impatience, and Mr. Stewart sat down with a very bland smile, which produced a ripple of merriment around the room. When Mr. Stewart got his chance, he objected to a certain paper designating the proposition of a city covering the entire island as "preposterous," and Mr. Smith interposed with the remark that it was a slight on the dignity of the committee. Mr. Stewart declared it was simply a question of boundaries, and he did not intend to be charged to the subcommittee on draft, who had the skeleton charter already mapped out.

J. B. Pratt, however, favored letting the matter lay over until next week, believing time would be saved in the long run.

J. H. Boyd talked about referring it to a vote of the people. He and one or two others who were not present are evidently not in full sympathy with the present plan of the committee.

The motion to defer a vote until next Tuesday then passed almost unanimously.

W. O. Smith stated that he thought it would help matters to defer a vote. It would allow discussion in the public prints. On motion of Mr. Boyd, Messrs. Pratt and Pratt, having been allowed leave to return home, were dismissed until next Tuesday. H. M. Mott-Smith of the committee on statistics reported that his committee had pretty complete figures on the cost of government in Honolulu proper and as soon as the department reports were in, which would be Monday, they would have full statistics.

P. L. Weaver reported an excellent list of references on matters relating to city government available in town.

George A. Davis wanted instructions to the committee on draft to go ahead. He said two skeleton drafts were now ready.

W. O. Smith claimed the matter of framing a charter depended largely on the question of boundary. The education problem would be different under a city than under a county government. Should there be a county board of health or only a city board was another question.

Mr. Davis had asked if the intention was to daily along doing nothing, or to really go ahead with a charter, and Mr. Smith said, replying, "I do not intend to play with the question; I am in earnest in my efforts to secure a city charter for Honolulu. If this committee is not here for business, I will resign from the committee. It is a waste of time, however, to write a charter for Honolulu and then have to change it."

"The Territorial Government can not turn over any property to the city. Only Congress can do it."

"I regret that there was not more discussion here tonight. We want to know definitely what we are going to do. To my mind the only safe thing is to start with the city of Honolulu."

On motion of A. V. Gear, seconded by Charles M. White, the committee adjourned. The next meeting will be held Tuesday next at 7:30 p. m. at Republican headquarters.

M'KINLEY HOLDS UP DOLE'S HANDS

President Signs all the Land Grants.

SALES IN HAWAII ARE CONFIRMED

The Protests of Olaa Squatters Had no Weight in Washington.

PRESIDENT M'KINLEY has upheld Governor Dole in the public land sales made by the Hawaiian Government between July 7, 1898, the date of the passage of the Resolution of Annexation, and September 30, 1900. Governor Dole has received complete advice to that effect from the Secretary of the Interior, together with copies of all the sales made during that period, which bears the signature of President McKinley, approving the transfers.

The Olaa squatters are denied the rights usurped by them and the application of J. E. Hines and others to the administration at Washington to approve their right to remain on the lands held by them is disallowed.

On December 10, 1900, Secretary of Interior Hitchcock wrote Governor Dole in answer to a communication from the latter dated November 13, in which he had enclosed a statement from J. F. Brown, Commissioner of Public Lands, respecting the authority of the Hawaiian officers over the public lands in Hawaii, and also enclosed a copy of a letter from Assistant Attorney General Van Devanter to the Attorney General, dated December 4.

The Assistant Attorney General is assigned to the Interior Department, his duties being to pass upon all land questions. This letter expresses the views of the Assistant Attorney General upon the question discussed by the Commissioner of Public Lands in his statement, the substance of which has appeared in the Advertiser.

The views of Mr. Van Devanter, says Secretary Hitchcock, were reached after the consideration of the statement prepared by the Commissioner of Public Lands, and of a like statement, prepared by United States District Attorney Baird for the District of Hawaii. The Assistant Attorney General says in part:

"Answering your letter of the 3d instant, enclosing a letter of the 19th ultimo from the United States District Attorney for Hawaii, together with a brief prepared by him, and copies of correspondence, all relative to the authority of the public officers of the Territory of Hawaii to sell, lease or otherwise dispose of public lands in the Hawaiian Islands, I have read the enclosures named, but I DO NOT AGREE WITH the United States District Attorney in his conclusion that the public officers of the Territory of Hawaii are not authorized to sell, lease or otherwise dispose of public lands in the Hawaiian Islands. While the ground of authority could have been more plainly stated, it seems to me that the conclusion is far from difficult, and that subject to certain specified changes and amendments, the Act of April 30, 1900, continues in force the laws of Hawaii relating to public lands, and thereby provides a system whereby the public lands of those islands may be disposed of until Congress shall otherwise provide."

"These public lands are not granted to the Territory, but Congress, in the exercise of its power and discretion, has made the Hawaiian laws and Hawaiian laws subject to the changes and amendments specified, its instruments for the time being for the disposal of these lands."

"In your letter to me it is said, 'the (United States Attorney) seems to have come to a conclusion opposed to that in your report of July 10, 1900, to the Secretary of the Interior.' There was no report, letter or opinion from me upon this subject at or up to the time named, but I find a letter from Acting Secretary Ryan to the Governor of Hawaii, dated July 27 last, and an opinion from myself to the Secretary of the Interior, dated October 16 last, both of which may be said to be opposed to the general views expressed by the United States Attorney for Hawaii."

Again, on December 7, Secretary Dole's previous to the above communication from the Secretary of the Interior, the latter wrote to Governor Dole referring to a letter addressed to his department by the Governor requesting instructions upon the issue raised by the application of Hackfeld & Co. for the privilege of deforesting a tract approximately 4,500 acres of land near Hilo. It was stated in the Governor's letter that the land is part of a large tract of 41,584 acres of public land leased to John Baker of Hilo in 1887 for twenty years and afterwards extended by the same commissioners until March 21, 1921, and that the lease contained a condition that trees should not be destroyed by the lessee, and that the tract is mainly forest land. The Governor further explained to the Secretary that the Government in 1898 permitted the clearing of a small section of 300 acres in the lowest part of the tract for the cultivation of sugar cane by a co-operative Portuguese company."

Governor Dole wrote that he had hesitated in regard to this new application for the privilege of clearing 4,500 acres for the cultivation of sugar cane lest such action over so large an area might injuriously affect meteorological conditions and the conservation of water in that locality, and that in the absence of a professional forester he asked Dr. Maxwell, formerly Director of the Experiment Station of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, to investigate the matter and report to him.

The report was received, which was favorable to the granting of the application. Governor Dole, however, referred the matter to the administration at Washington, inasmuch as the Hawaiian lands are in the control of the Federal Government and their legislation controlled by Congress.

Secretary Hitchcock, in reply to the Governor, says in part: "In response thereto I have to state that upon consideration of the facts presented I do not deem it advisable, at this time, that the company be permitted to clear a tract of more than 500 acres of land, especially as the Government has no skilled forester. In your annual report you call attention to the fact that such an officer should be provided and this, it seems to me, can be done by the Hawaiian Legislature at its regular session."

The Governor has also received duplicate copies of all land grants, exchanges, patents and Government leases issued as from the Department of the Interior between July 7, 1898, and September 30, 1900. In order to indicate that the sales were in all cases perfectly valid the title is vested in the Department of Interior, Washington. In this the Governor is fully sustained by the administration. At the bottom of each list appears the following, which speaks for itself:

"Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., November 30, 1900.
"Approved under the provision of section 73 of the Act of Congress approved April 30, 1900.
"WILLIAM M'KINLEY."

On December 13 Secretary Hitchcock again wrote Governor Dole that the lists, in duplicate, of sales and other dispositions of public domain in Hawaii, made by the Hawaiian Government within the period above specified, which were submitted to the Hawaiian executive for consideration or executive approval, were so approved by the President.

"In this connection it is proper to add that the protest of J. E. Hines and twenty-one others against the approval of these sales and other dispositions were duly considered before favorable action was taken in the premises by the executive."

The Olaa squatters must take their medicine and find their real estate on which Uncle Sam has not a strong hold.

Remember the name Doan's and take no substitute.

Wounded Man Is Crazy. Sam Pedro, the negro who was badly stabbed in a fight at a luau the other night, was arrested last night by Officer Spiller for riding in a brake without a light. He was taken to the police station. The officer did not know who the man was until after he had placed him under arrest. Pedro was out of his head and raving like a maniac. He was driving with his son. His son did not know where the father was going or what he was about to do. It was with some difficulty that Pedro was restrained from violent actions and lodged in a cell at the police station. As far as his wound is concerned he is doing very well, but he is at present out of his mind. The patrol wagon had just gone to Pedro's residence to take him to the hospital for proper treatment, for his brother could not manage him while he was out of his head, when the fellow was arrested for driving without a light.

BEAT OUT OF AN INCREASE OF HIS PENSION. A Mexican War veteran and prominent editor writes: "Seeing the advertisement of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, I am reminded that as a soldier in Mexico in '47 and '48, I contracted Mexican diarrhoea and this remedy has kept me from getting an increase in my pension, for on every renewal a dose of it restores me." It is unequalled as a quick cure for diarrhoea and is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd.

THE STANDARD OIL CO. The George F. Blake Steam Pump & Weston's Centrifugals. The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston. The Aetna Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn. The Alliance Assurance Co. of London.

W. W. Dimond & Co. LIMITED. Will commence the New Year with a series of Special Sales One Each Week. The first sale, Beginning January 2nd, WILL BE LAMPS AT HALF PRICE.

Now is the time to purchase a beautiful PARLOR LAMP, with a fancy globe, at the price of an ordinary lamp. All the prices, new and old, are marked in plain figures. COME EARLY AND MAKE YOUR CHOICE. W.W. Dimond & Co. Importers of..... CROCKERY, GLASSWARE and HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS. 53, 55 and 57 King Street, HONOLULU.

Clarke's Blood Mixture THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORE. IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and Sores of all kinds, it is a never failing and permanent cure. It cures Old Sores. Cures Sores on the Neck. Cures Sore Legs. Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face. Cures Scurvy. Cures Ulcers. Cures Blood and Skin Diseases. Cures Glandular Swellings. Clears the Blood from all impure matter. From whatever cause arising. It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatism. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones. As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value. THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles, 25¢ each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, LINCOLN, ENGLAND. Trade mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE. CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words, "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World-Famed Blood Mixture" is blown in the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

Castle & Cooke, Ltd. HONOLULU. Commission Merchants. SUGAR FACTORS. —AGENTS FOR— The Ewa Plantation Co. The Waiāluā Agricultural Co., Ltd. The Kohala Sugar Co. The Waimea Sugar Mill Co. The Koloa Agricultural Co. The Fultons Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo. The Standard Oil Co. The George F. Blake Steam Pump & Weston's Centrifugals. The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston. The Aetna Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn. The Alliance Assurance Co. of London.

TWO JOBS ARE FILLED

Doctors Sinclair and
Myers Chosen.

THE PUBLIC DISPENSARY

Monsarratt Made Meat Inspector at
\$200 a Month—Other
Transactions.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

When the Board of Health met yesterday to consider the selection of men to fill the positions of dispensary physician and assistant, President Raymond said that one member had asked that the session be executive. Dr. Raymond said he was against this. He believed in sessions being open. Perhaps, he said, in extraordinary cases a secret session might be wise but in choosing employees, "open and above board" was the best way.

Letters of application were read from the following who sought to obtain the positions: Charles A. Peterson, C. E. Camp, Robert Myers, A. N. Sinclair, E. C. Waterhouse, Henry W. Howard, C. L. Garvin. On ballot, Myers' name being considered first, he was unanimously elected, as agreed on beforehand.

Myers will be the inside physician of the dispensary and will also continue his duties as examining physician under the Act to Mitigate. Dr. Sinclair was given the job of outside physician of the dispensary by a vote of four. One member voted for Dr. Garvin and another for Dr. Howard.

The question of filling the position of bacteriologist lately held by Dr. Hoffman was discussed. Dr. Raymond said that he believed there should be no bacteriologist appointed at present. He said that the board had gathered little fruit from the work of the bacteriologists of the past. The board had but trifling data in possession regarding bacteriological examinations. One bacteriologist paid by the board had been unjust enough to withhold the results of his study gained under the board's pay. Raymond said that the job had been a sinecure. He said that since the United States had acquired Hawaii and the Philippines it had become incumbent upon the United States to thoroughly look into the disease of leprosy. He believed that thorough bacteriologists should be appointed with nothing else to do but investigate leprosy.

"I believe," said Dr. Raymond, "that the United States Surgeon General will appoint such a bacteriologist. This Board of Health should present to him and to the Legislature the necessity of such appointment. We can carry out the duties performed by our bacteriologists of the past without expense to the Territory."

Dr. Emerson differed with Raymond as to the statement that the job had been a sinecure. Dr. Emerson said he wanted the expression modified or the records of the board. Dr. Raymond explained that he had referred to Dr. Arnik, who is now in Germany and who had held the position of bacteriologist and after advertising himself in the medical journals of the world had left no record with the Hawaiian Board of Health.

Dr. Emerson said that he received this explanation but wanted the board to consider carefully before it bound itself to any policy in regard to the study of leprosy. He thought they should be cautious in turning over this matter to the United States.

After some discussion the board declared itself in favor of keeping the position vacant.

Dr. Monsarratt was appointed meat inspector and veterinarian at a salary of two hundred dollars a month. Monsarratt was the only applicant for the position.

Dr. Pratt, executive officer of the board, read the following recommendations, which were adopted by the board and made law:

Dr. J. H. Raymond, President of the Board of Health.

Sir: Complying with the orders of the Board of Health, I would make the following recommendations:

First—That the following letter be printed and sent to all persons in the District of Honolulu who are keeping lodging or tenement houses, hotels, boarding houses or restaurants, whether at present licensed or running without a license:

"Section 760. 4. That no more persons shall at any time be lodged therein than are permitted by the license."

"5. That the buildings and premises licensed shall be kept in good sanitary condition, in accordance with law and with orders of the agent of the Board of Health."

"6. That the police and agents of the Board of Health shall at all times have access thereto for purposes of inspection."

"Section 761. Any person who shall keep a lodging or tenement house, hotel, boarding house or restaurant without a license under this act; or who, holding a license, shall violate or fail to observe any of the requirements or conditions of this act or of his license, shall be fined not less than ten nor more than one hundred dollars, and the court, in its discretion, may cancel his license."

Any violation of the foregoing sections will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law."

J. H. RAYMOND,
President of the Board of Health.

Second—That the following printed notice be sent to all persons keeping a tenement or lodging house, or hotel, in the District of Honolulu, and that also the notice be posted in each room in said tenement and lodging houses or hotels, printed in the language of the occupants of said room:

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE!

1. That no more persons shall at any time be lodged within this room than

are allowed for this room by the license for this building.

2. "Every person who shall keep his dwelling in so filthy a state as to be a nuisance or injurious to health, or who shall refuse or neglect to remove any nuisance or substance he may have caused or placed in the vicinity of the dwelling he occupies or any other dwelling, or shall commit any nuisance in any stream or thoroughfare, shall, on conviction, pay a fine not exceeding three dollars, or be imprisoned at hard labor for any term not exceeding thirty days."

SEC. 942, PENAL LAWS:

"Every violation of the above provisions shall be prosecuted to the full extent of the law."

Per order of the Board of Health.

J. H. RAYMOND,
President of the Board of Health.

I would further recommend that the High Sheriff be requested to have issued special police commissions to the sanitary inspectors of the Board of Health so that they may have the power to arrest persons found violating section 942 of the Penal Laws, quoted above.

In connection with the above I would also recommend that a regulation be passed by the Board of Health and made a section of the Sanitary Regulations, to read something as follows:

"Every keeper of a lodging or tenement house, hotel, boarding house or restaurant shall supply and keep ready for use a sufficient number of suitable containers, of not more than eighteen cubic feet capacity, and provided with tight covers, for the reception of all garbage and refuse, and if without the limits named in section 24, such garbage or refuse shall be removed each day by the said keeper, at his own expense."

Respectfully submitted,

J. S. R. PRATT,
Executive Officer.

The report of the Board of Health on the sanitary condition of the city will be completed within the next ten days for reference to Governor Dole. It is understood that the board will recommend a change in the matter of disposal of the city's garbage, suggesting that it be sold for fertilization of land instead of being thrown into the sea.

The following resolution, passed by Attorney General Dole was adopted by the Board of Health:

All deaths occurring in the Territory of Hawaii must be reported to the Registrar of Deaths, with name, age, sex, nationality, residence, cause of death, attending physician and place of burial. No certificate will be allowed within the District of Kona, Island of Oahu, without the written permission of an agent of the Board of Health, who will issue permits on application at his office. No interment will be allowed in the Island of Oahu outside of the District of Kona, or in the Island of Hawaii, or in the Island of Maui, or in the Island of Kauai, without permission of an agent of the Board of Health.

Any person violating the above regulations shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty dollars, as provided by law.

Section 12 of the Sanitary Code of the Board of Health, adopted December 7th, 1891, as set forth in the laws relating to public matters and rules and regulations of the Board of Health of the Republic of Hawaii, 1897, is hereby repealed.

SANITARY OFFICER'S REPORT.

The following was the report of the City Sanitary Officer for the month of December, 1900: Applications for building permits received, 42; applications approved, 29; applications refused, 2; applications held until changed to comply with Regulation No. 2, 1; applications received previously and approved during the month, 4; applications received previously and refused during the month, 4; exceptions made of lots where buildings were proposed, are in progress of erection, or after completion, 135; inspection of premises made for sanitary reasons, 211; violations of the Sanitary Regulations remedied on verbal notification, 8; cesspools located, 13.

Five 48-hour notices have been served, of which two accomplished their purpose without prosecution. In one case prosecution has been begun, and in two other cases the time given has not yet expired.

Six complaints have been investigated, one of which was found unjustified. In all other cases the cause of complaint has been removed, or is in process of removal. Two violations of the building laws have been reported to the Superintendent of Public Works. Eight violations of the Sanitary Regulations have been remedied on verbal notification. Examination of four pig ranches has been made and one permit for keeping pigs issued. Two of the places are in such state that it will be impossible to put them in sanitary condition, while at the remaining ranch a small amount of work is necessary.

At the request of the School Agent, I have made a special examination, of all the Government schools within the thickly populated parts of the District of Honolulu, and have found in every case, the suggestions made to the Board of Education some time ago well carried out. The Board of Education has done all that was possible for them to do at present toward putting the schools under their care in a sanitary condition, and plans have been made for more extensive improvements when funds can be secured for the purpose.

By direction of the President, the work of the sanitary inspectors of the Board has been enlarged and a more aggressive policy outlined. The changes will improve this department, and secure better results.

BACTERIOLOGIST'S REPORT.

The following was the report of the Territorial bacteriologist:

I beg leave to submit the following report for the month ending December 31, 1900, which is as follows: Number of microscopic slides, 28; number of culture tubes, 20; number of visits to Kalaiki Receiving Station, 28.

PLUMBING INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

The following was the report of the plumbing inspector: I beg leave to submit my semi-monthly report ending December 31st, 1900, which is as follows:

Number of plans filed, 26; number of permits granted, number of inspections made, 109; number of final inspections, 42; plans refused on account of using Standard Pipe in 2-story buildings, 6; three of these were corrected to comply with the rules and were accepted; number of sewer connections made during the month of December, 14.

A PROMINENT CHICAGO WOMAN SPEAKS.

Prof. Roxa Tyler, of Chicago, vice President Illinois Woman's Alliance, in speaking of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, says: "I suffered with a severe cold this winter which threatened to run into pneumonia. I tried different remedies but I seemed to grow worse and the medicine upset my stomach. A friend advised me to try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and I found it was pleasant to take and it relieved me at once. I am now entirely recovered, saved a doctor's bill, time and suffering, and I will never be without this splendid medicine again." For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd.

STILL AFTER MERRICOURT

Insurance Co. Asks a
Reargument.

NEWS OF THE COURTS

"Old Man" Silva Whose Wine was
Poison Left an Estate of
\$1200.

THE CASE of Arthur Merricourt against the Norwalk Fire Insurance Company will not down, Phoenix-like, it rises upon its ashes. Kinney, Ballou & McClanahan, attorneys for the defendant company, yesterday filed with the Supreme Court a motion for a re-argument. This is asked for on the ground that a question decisive of the right of the defendant to a new trial was duly submitted to the court by counsel and that the court in its consideration of the case and in its decision filed on December 31, 1900, overlooked said question.

Defendant's counsel in the bill of exceptions filed in this cause, assigned as error the refusal of the trial judge to allow proof to be made of the facts in the matter. Some of these are that the plaintiff, "while living" in San Francisco on May 3, 1892, took out an insurance policy for \$1,000 on his household furniture, and within three months and four days thereafter, at 3 o'clock after midnight, from a cause which he states to be unknown to him, fire broke out and totally consumed the insured property.

"That subsequently thereto Arthur G. Merricourt, in San Francisco, took out a policy for \$2,000 on his household furniture, and within four months and twenty-seven days thereafter, at three and a half hours after midnight, from a cause which he states to have been a defective flue, fire broke out and totally consumed the insured property."

"That subsequently in the city of Stockton, A. G. Merricourt took out an insurance policy of \$2,825 on his household furniture, and that within one month and nine days thereafter, at 3 o'clock after midnight, from a cause which he states to have been incendiary, fire broke out and totally consumed the insured property."

That Arthur G. Merricourt subsequently, in San Francisco, took out an insurance policy of \$5,000 on household furniture, etc., and within two months and twenty-two days thereafter, at 11 o'clock at night, from a cause which he states have been the explosion of a lamp, fire broke out and totally consumed the entire property."

In the fifty-first assignment of error in defendant's bill of exceptions it is shown that defendant, the motion states, for the purpose of asking a witness certain hypothetical questions, offered to prove the facts set out above, counsel stating that the offer to prove was not made at that time for the purpose of showing fraud. Plaintiff's objection to this offer as shown by the bill of exceptions was sustained by the trial judge.

The defendant says the decision of the Supreme Court shows clearly that assignment of error 52 was overlooked, which is to effect that defendant offered to prove the above statement of facts, which offer was denied by the trial judge. The defendant believes that the admissibility of proof of these facts, to show fraud were passed upon by the Supreme Court, but that the propriety of their admissibility on the question of their materiality as facts, concealed from the defendant, is not decided by the entire property."

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NO CONFIDENCE IN CHINESE GUARDIANS

The First Circuit Judge Won't
Commit Estates To
Their Care.

The First Circuit Judge has declared in open court that Chinese guardians are not competent to handle the estates of dead men and that he has no confidence in their ability to render faithful stewardship. He intimated that in future guardianship of estates must be of other nationalities than Asiatics.

The announcement caused a mild sensation when it was first made, which did not abate in the least while he gave his reasons for making such a bold assertion. It happened during the hearing of the estate matter of Kan Yee, wherein a petition had been filed for the appointment of a new guardian. Attorney Kane represented the petitioner, who is a minor, 13 years of age, and a resident of China. The father left a considerable estate in Hawaii, and the accounts were looked after by an administrator of Oriental nationality. From the testimony adduced in the hearing it was ascertained that the guardian had been in the habit of loaning out the funds of the estate to other Chinese, growers of rice, and for security merely accepting their notes of hand. It was conceded that the property had been handled in a manner which would bring the estate into bankruptcy in time.

When these facts were made known to the court, the Judge arrested the attention of all present by the following remarkable statement:

"The appointment of a Chinaman to any trust of this kind will not be considered. Chinamen have not the confidence of this court, not having the capacity to properly manage trust estates. Some more competent person than a Chinaman will have to be named before the court will consent to the making of an appointment. It sometimes becomes necessary to appoint a Chinaman as guardian of the person of a Chinese child, because other people do not care to handle such a matter, and this court will under certain circumstances consider such a case; but when it comes to appointing a Chinaman to handle the funds of an estate in trust, the court has only to say that it will not do it."

P. D. Kellett was named as master for the accounts of the estate, and is ordered to render his report by next Friday. Attorney Kane asked leave to make a statement relative to the claims of the petitioner and will be given this privilege when the master's report is submitted.

Knights of Pythias.

The installation ceremonies of Oahu Lodge No. 1, Knights of Pythias, took place in their Castle Hall last evening. The officers installed were: C. C. G. Erickson; V. O. H. A. Taylor; Fred, Geo. L. Dall; P. C. M. W. George E. Ward; P. C. K. of R. S. Alfred Arendt; M. of E. M. J. Borja; M. of E. A. N. Sinclair; P. O. M. A. L. W. Merrill; I. G. E. R. Nieman; O. G. M. Rosenbiedt; Trustee, Jno. Nell; P. C.; Physician, A. N. Sinclair.

After the ceremonies were completed a banquet under the supervision of George Lycurgus was served. Appropriate toasts were made by the Knights present and a good time in general was enjoyed by all.

OUR \$4.50 SHOES

WITH HEAVY SOLES

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.
ISSUED TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

TUESDAY : : : JANUARY 8, 1901.

M'KINLEY SUSTAINS DOLE.

Another one of the sensational bubbles blown from the dream pipe of the anti-Dole press has been pricked by the Federal Department of Justice. For months past these journals have been "in a position to know," and have been congratulating the public on the suits to be brought by the Government to annul the land sales made in Hawaii between July 7, 1898, and September 30, 1900. The Advertiser never believed in the probability of such action and often said so with the result that the anti-Dole organs expressed high disdain of its news facilities.

Now comes the photographic approval by President McKinley of these sales and the official statement of the Department of Justice that "the Act of April 30, 1900, continues in force the laws of Hawaii relating to public lands," and thereby provides a system whereby the public lands of these islands may be disposed of until Congress shall otherwise provide. Moreover, as a concrete example of the meaning of the Government's construction of the Organic Act, the Oiaa squatters are denied the rights usurped by them and the application of J. E. Hines and others to approve their staying on the pre-empted lands is disallowed.

The anti-Dole editors and the Oiaa squatters may now pass through the east door to view the remains.

MILK ADULTERATION.

The usual force has been enacted in the police court in an attempt to convict one Lambo, a driver for Magoon's Star Dairy, of selling adulterated milk. The prosecution was prepared with evidence that the milk had been tampered with but the court held that, as Lambo had not received money for the fluid but had merely delivered it for others who got the pay, he could not be held responsible. It was upon some such technicality that Magoon got one of his drivers free several months ago; and as the dairy company itself is not prosecuted, it looks as if the growing milk-and-water industry of Honolulu was bound to flourish.

The law applying to such cases is as follows:

Chap. 55. Sec. 770. Any person who shall sell, or offer for sale, any milk which has been adulterated by the addition of water or other substance; or from which the cream has been skimmed or separated, unless the same is specifically or openly stated to be skimmed milk, shall be fined not more than fifty dollars.

Sec. 771. Any police officer or agent of the Board of Health shall have power to inspect any milk sold or offered for sale, and to confiscate any adulterated milk which he may find.

We hope the Legislature in its wisdom will amend Sec. 770 to read somewhat as follows:

Any person, firm or corporation that shall sell, or export or offer for sale, any milk which has been adulterated by the addition of water or other substance, etc., shall, upon conviction, suffer the loss of the license under which such person, firm or corporation is doing business. And any employee convicted of delivering adulterated milk shall be fined not less than fifty dollars or be imprisoned for ten days or both.

A law framed on those lines and strictly enforced would put an end to one of the meanest of the prevalent swindles of which the people of this city are the victims.

We are not sure but that something vigorous might be done now under the concluding paragraph of Sec. 771, reading as follows:

... and to confiscate any adulterated milk which he may find.

Why is it not practicable for agents of the Board of Health under this clause to intercept milk wagons all over town and make the test then and there for adulteration? The test which may be made with a small pocket device, would not cause much loss of time, and would enable the Board to prevent the delivery of milk that is below the recognized standard of purity. When Inspector Dockery was doing this sort of thing in San Francisco he compelled all the milkmen to deal fairly with their customers and the results included an appreciable fall in the death rate among infants.

Here is real statesmanship! The Independent assures Delegate Wilcox that he need not fear for native landholders under a municipality, as land taxes are not to be meddled with. Instead we are to have the Single Tax, which, as Henry George could have informed the Independent, is a tax on nothing but land; or a graduated income tax, such, perhaps, as the Supreme Court has pronounced unconstitutional and which proved a failure during the Civil War; or a special tax on sugar, which, of course, could not be levied for municipal purposes on sugar produced outside the city limits. Viewing these brilliant suggestions we do not hesitate to nominate the Independent as the official organ of the Home Rule charter committee.

The Board of Health does well to avoid, as far as possible, the custom of going into executive session whenever any subject of market importance to the public is before it. Prominence to the public in official matters became a crying abuse under the Monarchy and it was much too common under the Provisional Government and the Republic. The five years' contract which the book trust enjoyed here to the detriment of the schools of Hawaii, was given it by the Board of Education at a secret, black and midnight meeting in 1894 or 1895. Publicity would have killed the scheme and that is why it was avoided. Fair play to those who pay the public bills and who have the right to be heard before final action is taken in matters gravely affecting their interests, requires that the officials of Hawaii, from the highest to the lowest, should do the people's business in the open. "If not, why not?"

TOBACCO IN HAWAII.

We believe that tobacco culture has not been successful in Hawaii despite the fertility of the soil and the humid warmth of the climate, and this in face of the further fact that other islands in the same latitude are bountiful producers of the smoker's weed. Perhaps enough experiments have not been made; possibly by trying the one described in the following extract from the San Francisco Chronicle, Hawaii may be able to hold its own with Cuba and the Philippines:

During the past season some Connecticut tobacco growers have been experimenting under the direction of the Department of Agriculture in growing fine varieties of tobacco under the shade of cheesecloth. Similar experiments have been made in Florida. The result of the Connecticut experiment has just been reached in the sale of Sumatra tobacco thus grown at 71 cents a pound, when the same tobacco grown in the same manner without any covering of cheesecloth yielded about the same in the covered and open portions of the field, but the covered tobacco brought nearly three times as much as that grown in the open. The net profit in the experiment made was at the rate of over \$200 per acre, while that of the crop grown in the open was about \$200 per acre—in itself a very satisfactory profit, one would think, even for very valuable land worked with the greatest skill at a time when the best cigar tobacco is scarce and high.

The success of this experiment may give a useful hint to tobacco growers in this State. That we have suitable soils for the production of fine tobacco cannot be doubted, for we have all kinds of soils. That the tobacco thus far experimentally produced in this State has not been of a very high grade has been generally attributed to the dryness of our climate—all high-priced tobaccos being grown in humid climates. By the use of cheesecloth to reduce radiation and the proper use of irrigation water, it may be that we can produce just what the climate as required. Our annual expenditures for foreign cigar tobacco are from \$5,000,000 to \$7,000,000, and it is to be hoped that next season the Connecticut experiment will be repeated in the districts of this State where tobacco culture is attempted.

Hawaii sends a very large sum abroad every year for tobacco, the greater part of which might, perhaps, be kept at home. In 1898 we took tobacco and cigars from America to the amount of \$157,170.56 and from all other sources about \$116,000. The total was \$273,170.56. Since 1898 the number of smokers has increased with the population.

Mr. Bryan hints that the free silver fight may go on for a quarter of a century. If it does, Mr. Bryan will have to make it pretty nearly alone. The rest of the Democracy is looking for an issue to win with in four years.

Touching the Federal Government's decision about land sales here, Mr. Dole remarks: "The Territorial Government, acting upon the instruction received, has taken up the land matter again and will proceed to make such sales and leases and other transactions as may appear best for the public at large." It does not appear from this that the Governor is lying awake nights for fear that the Land Department will be sued.

The anti-canal lobby is playing a deep game. One detachment of it is trying to sidetrack the Nicaragua bill and give the main track to the old Panama project which, it thinks, will be easy to switch off in turn. Another detachment is engaged in working up sentiment against the amended Hay-Pauncefote treaty, the defeat of which would leave the Clayton-Bulwer treaty in full force and effect, thus renewing an old obstacle to the progress of canal legislation. The third detachment is at work in Central America sowing the little rumors with the hope of American militarism intruded on the proposed canal forts and menacing the liberties of the surrounding people. We already hear that Central Americans will band against the Nicaraguan project; and we also hear that there will be no canal legislation in this Congress. Possibly both forecasts are correct. It is no light thing even for Congress to try and combat the power of the railroads.

An uprising of the taxpayers in favor of municipal government might be inferred from the headlines of a contemporary, but the text, as usual, does not bear that impression out. Of the people quoted, David Dayton is only in favor of a city system if there is money enough in sight to pay for it. Capt. C. J. Campbell thinks it would be a great mistake to ask the next Legislature for a charter. H. M. Dow says the "time is not yet ripe." Naturally enough Charles Creighton wants any kind of a new deal which may down the missionary or, as he says, destroy "centralized power." We are not informed of the amount of taxes paid by Charles but he evidently doesn't care if they are increased an hundred per cent, which is quite public-spirited of him. J. M. Kaneakua opposes municipal rule on the ground taken by Delegate Wilcox and Judge Kaukoku, namely that the poor people, owing a small patch of property, would get the worst of it. Dr. McGrew, as might be expected, is willing to have taxes raised if it will only prevent "a concentration of the affairs of the Government in the hands of the few—a state of affairs that we have had for many a long year." That is to say, Dr. McGrew does not particularly care if he has to put up something extra and if everybody else has to, providing the authority of the men he does not personally like is lessened. Willie Crawford, the imitation Chinaman, Johnnie Wilson and Harry Evans feel the same way. All this can hardly be called an uprising of the taxpayers, seeing how carefully the representatives of millions on the one hand and of hundreds on the other are left out; and how much stress is laid on the opinions of those who merely want a charter for vague purposes of revenge.

Crimsonback—"I got the opinions of two eminent lawyers on a certain question of law the other day." Yeast—"Were their opinions the same?" Crimsonback—"Yes; twenty-five dollars each."—Yonkers Statesman.

WORLD NEWS CONDENSED

The Samoa is to be made a transport. Giacomini's comet has been seen again. Louis Moreau has arrived at Gibraltar. The Queen of Holland will wed in September. Andree has at last been given up for lost. There is a corner on the bean market now. Hank Hoff will sail the Boston cup defender. Russia will take over the Manchurian railroads. New York is to have an orthodox Russian church. The Colombian rebels have met with more reverses. Jules Riviere, a famous musical conductor, is dead. There is a strong anti-foreign movement in the United States. Depressing weather marked the English Christmas. Prof. Moses Colt Tyler of Cornell University is dead. Dr. Alfred Mommeler, the noted English churchman, is dead. The value of the Pullman estate has increased to \$13,000,000. Dreyfus vigorously demands the reopening of his case. Secretary Hay is again at his desk in the State Department. The Great Northern telegraph operators threaten a strike. Glasgow has established a work-house for habitual drunkards. The pruned men of San Jose have failed to reach any conclusion. The organization bill is safe. The corn crop of 1900 was one of the four largest ever gathered. Turkey has signed the ship-building contract with the Crampas. Claus Sprackels will invest \$5,000,000 in a San Francisco gas plant. Gold has been found in the crop of a wild goose from Pitt Lake, B. C. There is a plan on foot among prominent Democrats to depose Bryan. The ship failed in its attempt to break the British lines and escape south. Joseph Owen, six years ago a mill hand, has received a fellowship at Oxford. The Duke of Westminster is to marry the beautiful Miss Cornwallis-West. A heavy snowstorm occurred near Albuquerque, New Mexico, December 2. Booz brother declares that former Cadet Oscar L. Booz was not a coward. A new Emperor of China is said to have been appointed by the Dowager.

The ship *Lodovico* was struck by a squall off Newcas and turned turtle. Thirty-five thousand new men began business in the United States during 1899. The Italian bandit Mussolino has been cornered and will either be taken or killed. Mrs. Lulu C. Jenkins, widow of a lynched man, has recovered \$1,000 damages. The new Panama Canal Company on December 27 held a lively meeting in New York. British have recaptured Ficksburg which has been in the hands of the Boers. A Mexican bank has failed for over two millions owing to financial stringency. The Southern Educational Convention met in session December 27, in Richmond, Virginia. One lone bandit stopped an Arizona stage and rifled the contents of the express box. Seymour, a New York broker, has failed, with liabilities of \$888,530, asset \$750,000. Diamonds, or what closely resembles diamonds, have been found near Captain N. M. The wealthy Oakland, Cal., citizen has left the bulk of his property to the Salvation Army. Sydney Miller, the kidnapped 7-year-old grandson of Attorney General Miller, has been returned. Great Britain's English Embassy were grossly insulted at Constantinople by the Sultan's troops. Crowe, the supposed abductor of young Cudahy, is supposed to be escaping in woman's dress. Great Britain is building eleven battle-ships, nineteen cruisers and fourteen smaller vessels. Owing to general starvation, human flesh is being offered for sale in the province of Shan-shi. The elephant has been given against Kipling in regard to the elephant's head as a copyright mark. A run on all the banks of Baltimore followed the announcement of the Old Town Bank failure. Roosevelt refuses to extradite Rockefeller to Texas for alleged violation of the anti-trust law. Wesley Dugan, a public school teacher in Petersburg, Ind., was brutally beaten by his pupils. Tugari tribe from Dutch New Guinea raided the English possessions there on December 27. The Methodist and Baptist churches of Illinois and adjoining States are preparing for a great revival. Senator Allison says the Senate Committee will not grant no hearings on war revenue matters. Postal robbers on the Michigan Central made a haul of \$100,000 in negotiable paper. A pouch was stolen. It is rumored that Mrs. Phoebe Hearst has been expelled from the Episcopal Church and taken up with Christian Science. Americans on December 28 joined a British and German expedition to clear the country east of Peking. W. L. Fletcher of the Missouri Pacific has been elected Mayor of St. Louis. Alfred Harmsworth, the London editor, says he sees no reason why America should not control the canal. W. E. H. Fickstone of San Jose has been engaged by Cecil Rhodes to cultivate his acres in South Africa. Mystery shrouds the shooting of a prominent Indiana official, William H. Smythe, on December 27. British cavalry on route to South Africa are discarding the lance and carbine and taking rifles and sabers. Owing to the Lindley disaster last May several British yeomanry officers, including Colonel Sprague, have resigned. The Senate Committee on Relations with Cuba will consider the question of irregularities in the Cuban service. A woman of seventy, who married a man of twenty-three and gave up to him her estate, now claims she was deceived. A new sect called "The Tribe of Beasts" has been started in Chicago. It is for the protection of dumb animals. The Japanese Government dredger *Sakura* foundered off Cork harbor and twelve persons were drowned, December 27th.

The Racine, Wis., property owners are using dynamite to keep the warning telephone employees from stringing the wires. Prominent Democratic politicians met in Chicago December 26 to make preparations for the meeting of the executive committee this month. Depositors of the Union Savings Bank of San Jose have taken action to force Director Dunlap to pay up his indebtedness to the institution. It is ascertained that the Japanese training ship *Taukeishima Maru*, which has been missing since November, foundered in a typhoon with 121 souls.

The ship subsidy bill is said to be doomed. Plague has been reported from Thursday Island. On December 28 a fierce blizzard struck Dallas, Texas. Apaches are said to be on the warpath in New Mexico. Starving coyotes are said to have invaded Berkeley. The Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar is reported to be ill. Don states that the business outlook is very promising. Miss Marriott (Mrs. Alice Edgar, the English actress, is dead. The Philippine tariff bill has been mailed to Washington for approval. Hundreds of indigent Japanese are being smuggled into the Northwest. Senator Perkins believes that the Canal bill will be passed at this session. Lithographic stone has been found on the Verde river, south of Prescott, A. T. Germany positively denies the story that she is seeking a West India Island. Colonel A. E. H. H. United States Minister to Japan, sailed for home December 28. Lord William Bessford, who has been suffering from peritonitis, is in a critical condition. Rev. Father John Weig, who was a victim of Boxers, is in San Francisco en route to Havana. Rev. J. E. Martin, who was chaplain with Stonewall Jackson, in the Army of Virginia, is dead. Ed. V. Higgins, the Los Angeles double murderer, has been committed to an asylum. Roger Wolcott's estate is valued at \$245,000, although thought to be worth more.

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HILLO RACING WAS GOOD

Fleet Horses Made the Sport Lively.

HONOLULU EQUINES WIN

A Big and Enthusiastic Crowd Saw the Events of New Year's Day.

Racing in Hilo on New Year's Day was if possible a greater success than on the Tuesday previous and the attendance and sport provided were good enough to satisfy the greediest executive and the most fastidious race-goer.

The card consisted of eleven events and the ball was set rolling at 10 a. m. All the Christmas Day equine performers were again contenders for the big end of the purse and in addition the names of Princess Leotis, Ethel Mae, Maui Rose, Twinkle, General Cronje, Gray Eagle and others were to be found upon the program.

Overnight the pool room did a roaring business, the bulk of the money being played as follows:

Free for all pacing—Silas S \$10, Tom Ryder \$2.

One-half mile special—Fiero \$10, field (Abbey and Bushwacker) \$7.

Six furlongs—Virgie A \$10, Dixie Land \$7.

2:40 class—Admiral Dewey \$10, field (Ethel Mae and Gray Eagle) \$5.

One-half mile—Sir Cassimir \$10, Rejected \$7, Frank S \$5.

One-mile handicap—Vioris \$10, General Cronje \$5.

Pony race—Princess Leotis \$10, field (Maui Rose and Twinkle) \$7.

Hurdle race—Dixie Land \$10, Watassa \$8.

One and one-half mile handicap—Weller \$10, Billy McCloskey \$7.

With two exceptions the betting was an exact forecast of the actual result, and the victories of no less than seven favorites put backers on good terms with themselves.

The speculation on the half-mile race was remarkable. Rejected opened favorite and Sir Cassimir pools went begging at \$2. Then money for the Prince's horse commenced to pour in and forced him into favoritism, which position he maintained until the books closed. Rumors of a work-out in 52 seconds had been said to be responsible for the stampede in his favor. Whatever may have been the cause, he never for a single moment faltered his admirers after the flag had fallen, and finished in the rear.

As on Christmas Day, the Honolulu horses proved themselves to be unbeatable, capturing three out of the four races in which they started, and by Prince David and occupied boxes in the grand stand, which were tastefully decorated with the Prince's racing colors—red and white.

In the first heat between Tom Ryder and Silas S they got away to what looked to be a good start, and Ryder speedily assumed the lead. The judges thought differently, however, and after waiting till the eighth was reached, rang the bell. Next time off Silas led by a length at the quarter, which lead he had somewhat increased at the half. Then Ryder woke up and had caught Silas when the three-quarters was passed. Desperate racing down the stretch ended in a dead heat in 2:25 1/2.

McManus' vigorous whipping did not help his horse any. If allowed to go the first time Ryder would probably have taken the heat.

Silas was never headed in the second heat, which he won in the track record time of 2:26. The start of the third heat was a crazy one and neither driver heard the bell calling them back. Silas broke at the quarter and Ryder stopped him. At the judges' stand Judd stopped but McManus continued to urge his horse, and on pulling up was told by the judges that it was no go. When the heat was finally and officially started Silas won easily in 2:30.

Abbey, whose boy, by the by, wore a ribbon sent down from the stand by Miss Abby Campbell, executed a diversion at the post by refusing to break, and by a finished exhibition of rearing, which threatened to put his jockey out of commission. After twenty minutes' fooling, Remus, a stable boy, took a hand and succeeded in rendering the brute somewhat tractable. Then he got off and Nichols resumed his seat and the race started. Bushwacker led to the three-eighths and then gave place to Fiero, who won handsly in 5:44, Abbey finishing second. The winner won a race from the same field in 5:44 on the previous Tuesday. A notable feature of the preliminaries was the ordering off the track of Sheriff Andrews by the judges. The worthy sheriff had been assisting in quelling Abbey's fractious antics.

The six furlongs affair between Virgie A and Dixie Land provided the best finish of the day. Virgie led by a neck until the last fifty yards, when Moir's game old black forged ahead and secured the verdict by the barest of margins in 1:39 1/2. McAuliffe gave a good race to the winner. Virgie had been ailing for some time past.

The 2:40 class brought out Admiral Dewey, Ethel Mae and Gray Eagle. The two former were the contenders. Ethel Mae is new at the game but has lots of speed, and when she learns to stay down, she will make a racehorse. Dewey took the first heat in 2:44. Both broke frequently in the second heat and the lady won in 2:35 1/2. The first half being caught at 1:16. The third heat was practically a running match, which Dewey won in 2:30 1/2.

Jack Wilson, who drove Gray Eagle in this race, was presented with a leather medal after finishing the first heat, and with a handsome gold one when he next went to weigh in.

Frank S was "out" for the half-mile race and won in 5:14. On Christmas Day with a different jockey up Frank S finished a bad third in the same field in 5:24. He ran a good race last Tuesday and his resolute finish came in the nature of a surprise to those who were aware of the horse's weak point.

Vioris had a gallop in her race with General Cronje and won by a street in 1:39 1/2. This was a good performance, considering the track and the weight the mare carried—137 pounds.

In the pony race all three starters were fancied. Twinkle cut out the pace and led to the three-eighths, when Princess Leotis caught him and won staggering in 54. Maui Rose seems born to slush usen. Leotis came from the Coast only

three weeks ago and was taken out of quarantine to run this race. On badly, she ran a most impressive race and will win a big purse when ready.

Dixie Land was pulled out again to oppose Watassa in the "jump." Again jumped well, but Watassa lost ground after landing by dwelling after each flight. Dixie Land showed his old-time ability as a timber topper and won by a length in 1:59 1/2.

Weller and McCloskey brought the card to a pleasant conclusion by a duel at a mile and a half. Weller proved his superiority in unmistakable fashion by increasing his lead the further he went. He won by five lengths in 2:50 1/2. In this as in the race won by Vioris, little Harry Jones showed greatly improved form in the saddle and if his education is persevered with should ride many winners in the future.

SUMMARIES.

HILO, Honolulu Park, Jan. 1, 1901.—Weather, fine; track, slow.

First race, free for all, trotting and pacing; purse \$100:

Silas S (Judd) 1 11

Tom Ryder (McManus) 1 22

dead heat.

Time, 2:25 1/2, 2:26, 2:30. Starting vile each time. Silas won his heats given out. Ryder should have taken the first heat if let go at the first attempt. Weller, brown gelding aged by Silas Skinner, owned by C. H. Judd.

Second race, half-mile special; purse \$75:

Piero (Thomas) 1

Abbey (Nichols) 2

Bushwacker (McAuliffe) 3

Time .54 1/2; good start. Won easily by a length, second driving. Piero much the best; Abbey's running of the dim religious order; Bushwacker speed for three-eighths. Winner, bay gelding, 4 years, by Wild Idle, owned by J. R. Wilson.

Third race, six furlongs; purse \$100:

Dixie Land (McAuliffe) 1

Virgie A (Thomas) 2

Time 1:39 1/2; good start. Won by a head both driving. Dixie out-gamed the mare, who had an off day. Winner, black gelding, aged, by Silk Gown-Kate, owned by J. T. Moir.

Fourth race, 2:40 class trot and pace; purse \$75:

Admiral Dewey (McManus) 1 21

Ethel Mae (Judd) 2 12

Gray Eagle (Wilson) 3 33

Time 2:44, 2:39 1/2, 2:39 1/2; start good; a feast of running throughout. Dewey the more consistent; Ethel Mae did well for a green one. Gray Eagle didn't soar but his backers were. Winner, bay gelding, aged, owned by W. Vanatta. Scratched Daisy Bell.

Fifth race, one-half mile dash; purse \$100:

Frank S (Thomas) 1

Rejected (McAuliffe) 2

Sir Cassimir (H. Jones) 3

Time .51 1/2; start good. Won all out by a length, others driving. Frank's race a shocking reversal. Rejected disappointed. Sir Cassimir a morning glory. Winner, black gelding, aged, by Almost-unknown, owned by A. B. Loebenstein.

Sixth race, one-mile handicap; purse \$100:

Vioris (H. Jones) 1

General Cronje (Thomas) 2

Time 1:39 1/2; good start. Won galloping by a dozen lengths. Vioris will take a deal of beating. General Cronje capitulated. Winner, bay mare, 4 years, by Imp. Duncan-unknown, owned by Prince David-Sam Parker.

Seventh race, ponies, 1 1/2 hands or under; purse \$75:

Princess Leotis (Thomas) 1

Twinkle (McAuliffe) 2

Maui Rose (H. Jones) 3

Time .54. Fair start. Won staggering by two lengths, second driving. The Princess a nice piece of bric-a-brac. Twinkle couldn't think for shucks. Maui Rose wilted. Winner, black filly, 2 years, by Idolum, owned by Albert Horner.

Eighth race, one-mile hurdle, handicap; purse \$100:

Dixie Land (McAuliffe) 1

Watassa (Thomas) 2

Time 1:59 1/2; start good. Won easily by a length. Winner fenced effectively and a useful horse. "Watassa" if he no longer times the gate he beat her race. Winner, black gelding, aged, by Silk Gown-Kate, owned by J. T. Moir.

Ninth race, one and one-half mile handicap; purse \$125:

Weller (H. Jones) 1

Billy McCloskey (Thomas) 2

Time 2:30 1/2. Start good. Won in a romp by five lengths. Weller a race orse of class. Billy will still win when he company is not so select. Winner, chestnut horse, 4 years, by Knight of Allister-Lizzie Pickwick, owned by Prince David-Sam Parker.

IS NOT PERE MARQUETTE

Wisconsin's Present to the Nation is a Fanciful Embodiment.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—According to the Washington correspondent of the Herald the statue of Pere Marquette, in Statuary Hall in the capitol, about which there was almost a religious war a few years ago, turns out not to be the statue of Pere Marquette at all.

This statue was presented to the nation by the state of Wisconsin. Objections were raised to its installation in the capitol by persons of other than Catholic denomination and for many months the authorities hesitated as to what they should do. They finally gave Pere Marquette a place with other prominent men.

A discovery has now been made of an oil painting of Marquette in Montreal, which indicates that the statue is as far from being an accurate representation of the famous priest as day is from night. The painting in Montreal, it is said, is undoubtedly authentic and was so covered with dust that no outline of the portrait could be had until it had undergone a careful cleaning.

It is believed that this painting is the only likeness of Marquette in existence, and the face in oil is not the face of the Marquette in marble at the capitol.

Chinese Deviltry.

A gentleman prominently connected with the Spreckelsville plantation was the other day passing by a house occupied by some of the plantation. Hearing a pitiful squeaking in the rear of the house, he went round to investigate the noise. There he found two Chinese who caught a little mouse and nailed its two hind feet to a board, and were amusing themselves by frightening it and watching its useless struggles to free itself. He released the little animal, and it is more the pity that he did not have its torturers arrested and properly punished for their deviltry.—Maui News.

THE COMING CRISIS AMONG THE MORMONS

When Snow Dies, Cannon and Young May Cross Swords.

ONLY THE LIFE of a feeble old man is between the Mormon Church and a crisis affecting the succession to its presidency. Lorenzo Snow, the present head of the church, is 86 years of age, and the state of his health gives his people frequent apprehension and causes consideration of the question as to his successor.

Not since the time at Nauvoo, when Brigham Young overcame rivalry and became the head of the church after the killing of Joseph Smith, has there been any doubt as to the right of succession. The theory of the Mormon Church is that the Lord inspires the twelve apostles in the naming of the church president, but invariably the presiding apostle has been chosen, and the presiding apostle has been the senior one in term of service in the quorum of the twelve, as the apostolic organization is called. So heretofore it has been simply a formal matter to designate a new head of the church or a new head of the apostles. But when Apostle Richards, the president of the twelve, died a few months ago, he bequeathed an ecclesiastical problem to his brethren.

The president of the church has two counselors, who are chosen from among the apostles. Their apostolic functions are suspended while they act as counselors, but if when their chief dies his successor does not retain them they go back to their seats among the apostles. George Q. Cannon and Joseph F. Smith are the counselors of President Snow. Cannon became an apostle in 1880, and Smith reached the apostolic rank in 1887. But Brigham Young, son of the prophet, was ordained an apostle by his father's favor in 1835, although he did not become an actual member of the apostles' quorum until 1888, after Cannon and Smith had taken seats in it, and he claims seniority, with the right of succession, on the ground of his earlier ordination.

When the apostles were confronted with the duty of selecting a chief on the death of Richards, they evaded a decision of the question of succession by leaving the position of president of the twelve vacant. To take the place of George Q. Cannon would have been called to retire from his present position, in which he is regarded by many as virtually the head of the church. On the other hand, the elevation of Brigham Young would have been a concession, according to precedent, of his claim to the church presidency. So the failure to select a chief apostle is regarded on the whole indicating the preference of the majority of the apostles in behalf of Cannon. But Young, and his adherents hope that his name has not yet lost its power to conjure, and that the favoritism shown him by his father will have strong influence in compelling recognition of his claim.

LE BARON JOHNSON CASE GOES TO SMASH

The Clergyman Asked To Be A Big San Francisco Trade Deposed Before He Disappeared.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—The fact that the Rev. James Le Baron Johnson, who left the city simultaneously with the disappearance of Mary Hoffman, was formally deposed from the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal church about a week ago has become known to his friends in this city. It was learned today that he was deposed from the ministry at his own request, and the announcement of his deposition states that there is no reflection upon his moral character in the proceedings.

Mr. Johnson disappeared about two weeks ago. About the time of his disappearance he wrote to Bishop Potter expressing a determination to give up the ministry and requesting that an announcement of the deposition be made. Bishop Potter caused the announcement to be made at the Church of the Ascension, Fifth avenue and Tenth street, although Mr. Johnson had not been associated with the work of that church.

Mr. Johnson had resigned his place as assistant rector of Grace church and his resignation had been accepted. He had resigned the place of chaplain in the fire department and Fire Commissioner Scannell had placed the letter of resignation on file.

NEW ORGANIC LAW FOR CUBA

A Constitution Will be Adopted by the Havana Convention.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—A dispatch to the Tribune from Havana says: A constitution for the new Republic of Cuba will be adopted by the constitutional convention within the next few weeks. This is the general opinion among delegates to the convention and is generally understood in official circles.

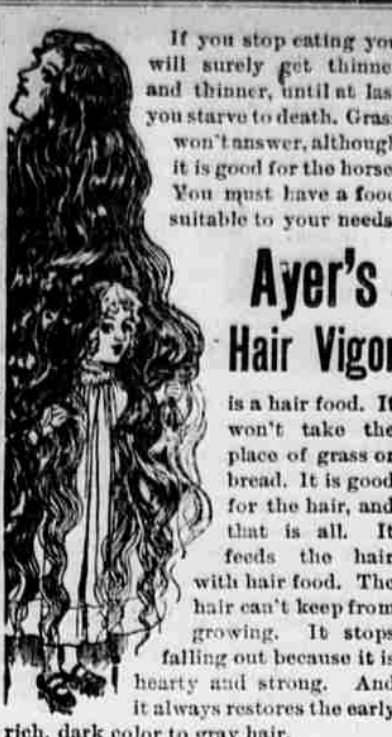
The five sections of the convention have been meeting together and have been discussing the projects carefully. All of the delegates say that the constitution is agreed upon of all the principal features of the final project which is being prepared by the constitutional committee, and that there is no doubt that, so far as a constitution for Cuba is concerned, they will complete their work within the next few days.

The center of interest here at present is the character of the constitution this body will prepare and in what light it will be viewed by the Congress of the United States.

When the convention first received projects from the delegates for consideration there were three presented. The one presented by General Ruiz Rivera, in naming the qualifications for President of the proposed republic, had this provision: "Any male citizen of Cuba, over forty years of age, and who was born in Cuba, will be eligible to the Presidency of the republic." General Marcano, in his project, incorporated the provision which has been accepted. It is that any male citizen over forty years of age who was a citizen of Cuba at the signing of the constitution will be eligible to the Presidency.

This provision has been made to include General Gomez among those who will be eligible to the Presidency. It means that General Gomez will be the first President of the Cuban Republic if the constitution is adopted with this provision and if it is sanctioned by the Congress of the United States.

Harry Wickes, chief engineer of the Honokaa Sugar Plantation, met with a very painful accident during the early part of last week, while at work in the mill on the triple effect. He was standing on a ladder with a large sack in his hands. In some way the sack slipped from his hands, knocked him from the ladder and precipitated him to the floor. Wickes attempted to grab a portion of the machinery in his flight and, although he broke his fall, he sprained both wrists in such a way that it will be necessary for him to lay up with his injured members for some time.



If you stop eating you will surely get thinner and thinner, until at last you starve to death. Grass won't answer, although it is good for the horse. You must have a food suitable to your needs.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

is a hair food. It won't take the place of grass or bread. It is good for the hair, and that is all. It feeds the hair with hair food. The hair can't keep from growing. It stops falling out because it is hearty and strong. And it always restores the early rich, dark color to gray hair.

We say that "gray hair is starved hair"; and the only way to treat it is to supply the best kind of hair food. This is where Ayer's Hair Vigor differs so greatly from other hair preparations; it feeds the hair. Just keep that in mind all the time you are using it.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

MOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

The police department of Wailuku gave a luau at the courthouse on New Year's day.

Colonel W. H. Cornwell returned from Honolulu on Thursday's Claudiene.—Maui News.

In place of G. B. Robertson, resigned, W. A. McKay has been commissioned district magistrate of Wailuku.

Mrs. Hubert Vos is rapidly recovering from the attack of typhoid fever she contracted in New York city.

Dr. Armitage, who accompanied the late David Center to Honolulu, returned on Thursday's Claudiene.—Maui News.

Miss Kennedy, late bookkeeper of the Paia Plantation store, has accepted a similar position with the Honolulu Market Company, the opposition to the Metropolitan Meat Company.

Matt McCann and Mr. Cantin, of Lahaina, drove over to Wailuku on Thursday, returning to Lahaina the same day, says the Maui News. Mr. McCann is now in Honolulu.

Subscriptions are coming in rapidly to the Chinese committee who are in charge of the work of collecting money for the purpose of sending an attorney to Washington to represent them in the citizenship matter.

At a meeting of the teachers of California in San Francisco on December 26, one of the principal musical features was the singing of a Hawaiian quartet, "Aloha Oe," and other native songs were rendered.

The Porto Ricans at Lahaina express themselves as very much pleased with the conditions surrounding them in their new home. Some of them have been assigned to work in the mill and some on the plantation, and they have gone to work cheerfully.

Ex-Queen Liulookalani, Prince David and suite, chartered the Kinai at Hilo, arrived at Lahaina this morning, where the party stopped to enjoy a luau with Hon. John Richardson. At 10 o'clock tonight they leave Lahaina for the Kinai for Honolulu.—Maui News.

Judge Este, of the United States District Court, will leave for Hilo January 22 to open court there. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Este, Clerk Walter B. Maling, Stenographer Reynolds, Marshal Ray, District Attorney Noy Baird, and Miss Ryan, the judge's secretary.

Mr. R. O. Bean, of Tennessee, traveling passenger agent of the S. P. R. R., accompanied the consignment of negroes to Wailuku. Mr. Bean came to make a personal observation of the conditions on the island, and stated that if favorably impressed, he will be able to bring a large number of colored laborers of the better class to the Islands.—Maui News.

In a recent dispatch from Sydney, N. S. W., reference is made to the Earl of Hopetoun, Governor General of the Commonwealth of Australia, who requested Mr. William John Lyne, Premier of New South Wales, to form the first federal ministry. Mr. Lyne was a social favorite here a few years ago and received special courtesies from Mr. Dole's Government.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Cooke, and Miss Alice Cooke, will leave Honolulu for the Coast very soon, and will then proceed to New York, where they will take passage on the German liner, Auguste-Victoria, which leaves New York January 31. They will cruise about the Mediterranean and return to the United States April 8 by the same steamer, or by the Deutschland, a few days later.

Sierra's Second Sister.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 28.—Thirty-seven days and four hours was the actual steaming time of the Oceanic Company's new steamer Sonoma from Philadelphia, and to the credit of the Sonoma is thus given the record for speed from the Atlantic Coast. The Sonoma is the second of the Oceanic Company's new steamers built by the Cramps, and while apparently an exact reproduction of the Sierra, which arrived a few weeks ago, has about 20 tons larger capacity. The Sonoma reached port last Wednesday night, and early yesterday morning started to the upper bay. She left Philadelphia at 8 o'clock on the morning of November 17th, passing Pernambuco at 10 o'clock on the 29th, entered the Straits of Magellan at 2:30 p. m. on December 10, and passed out of the Straits at 10:30 a. m. on the 10th. Light to moderate winds were experienced throughout the trip, with the exception of a strong northerly gale after clearing the Straits, when the steamer was slowed down for eighteen hours. The length of the passage was thirty-eight days, eleven hours and forty-five minutes, although the actual steaming time was thirty-seven days and four hours. The best previous time was made by the Sierra, which arrived here on November 24th last, her actual steaming time being thirty-nine days and sixteen hours.

The Sonoma is scheduled to sail on her first trip to Australia on January 23d, the Alameda being scheduled to sail on January 24.

DANCED IN NEW YEAR

A Pleasant Greeting To the Century.

MAUI'S BIG SOCIAL EVENT

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Lowrie, of Spreckelsville, Entertain—News of the Island.

(Special Correspondence.)

WAILUKU, Maui, Jan. 5.—The most notable social affair of the year on Maui was the dancing party given at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Lowrie, of Spreckelsville, the evening of December 31. The event was a most joyous farewell to the old century and a happy welcome to the new.

The spacious lanai, brilliantly lighted with electricity, was profusely adorned with long garlands of ferns which hung in graceful festoons from ceiling and walls.

The Wailue Quintet Club discoursed inspiring music and between dances sang popular Hawaiian airs. W. O. Alken managed the floor in his usual efficient manner.

At midnight pandemonium reigned, for what seemed to be an indefinite period, but really was only about fifteen minutes. The blowing of whistles, the ringing of bells, and the firing of guns all contributed to the din and uproar. After the noise had ceased and while the usual greetings were being interchanged, a weird but interesting serenade was given by the sixty Italian laborers who had recently come to the plantation. They sang their national hymn and other songs, distinguished from ordinary singing by excessive accent.

This Virginia reel, as the finale to an occasion memorable for much pleasure, was danced at 3 a. m. The Kahului Railroad Company ran trains to Wailuku, Kahului and Paia before and after the party.

Among those present were: Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Lowrie, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Lowrie, Mr. and Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Peity, Mr. and Mrs. Jennings, Mr. and Mrs. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. W. Coffee, Mr. and Mrs. Walsh, Mr. and Mrs. J. Waddick, Judge and Mrs. McKay, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Ong, Mrs. Kirkland, Mrs. Austin, Mrs. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Alken, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Hart, Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Carley, Mr. and Mrs. Hagenkamp, Mrs. Taylor, Misses Hons, Minnie Bailey, Adams, Kirkland, Eva Smith, Ethel Smith, Edith Alexander, Dolly Sumner; Messrs. George Hons, Waldever, Weller, White, Boete, Keeney, Snicker, Church, Tate, Filler, J. N. S. Williams, Lennox, Robert Hoge, F. A. Alexander, L. R. Crook, L. T. McLane, George Baldwin, and many others.

A CATTLE DRIVE.

On January 14, Enos & Company of Wailuku will have a big cattle drive at Kahului ranch. They intend to employ fifty vaqueros or more to round up the cattle recently sold to H. Waterhouse & Co. of Honolulu. The deeds of the transfer have not yet been signed, though \$5,000 has been deposited to seal the bargain, which is for \$45,000 for the lands, leases and improvements, and \$15 a head for the cattle, "little and big"—3,000 head being guaranteed. The books show a record of about 4,000 head of cattle, but many of them have died. So Messrs. Enos & Co. will probably receive more than \$50,000 for their Kahului property.

DAVID CENTER'S DEATH.

Thursday the sad news of the death of Mr. David Center reached Maui from Honolulu, whither he had gone to undergo the operation which terminated his life. Mr. Center was universally popular owing to his affable manner; he was a generous and faithful friend, and was recognized as one of the ablest plantation managers in the Territory.

The deep sympathy of many Maui friends is extended to his bereaved wife, his little son and three young daughters.

GENERAL NOTES.

During the 31st the Thursday Club met at Mrs. H. A. Baldwin's, of Hamakua-poko.

Mrs. Damon of Honolulu is visiting her cousin, Mrs. J. J. Hair, of Hamakua-poko.

Dr. E. G. Beckwith is still very ill. His recovery is not so rapid as his friends earnestly desire.

W. A. Robinson, "acting inspector in charge," has been visiting Makawao postoffice during the week.

Mr. and Mrs. L. von Tempisky of Makawao departed for a brief visit to Mana, Wailue, Hawaii, on the 22d.

Judge W. A. McKay has resumed the office of district magistrate of Wailuku, vice G. B. Robertson, resigned.

Mr. Robert Hoge of Alexander & Baldwin, of Honolulu, is enjoying a vacation on Maui. He is at present the guest of W. S. Nicoll of Hamakua-poko.

Weather—Very cold; water was frozen at 1,000 feet elevation; at "Ukulele," which is somewhat higher than this, there was two inches of ice in the water tank.

The Makawao Polo Club is erecting a challenge from the new Honolulu Polo Club recently organized at Manakoa by Messrs. E. Damon, C. W. Dickey and others.

The January Friend.

The January Friend is a bright number. The serene Bishop, his editor, contains his old memories of Kalahe. Besides there are articles as follows:

Christmas of 1900.
Mariano Seminary Opened.
Letter from Rev. A. H. Smith, D. D.
Edward Jubilee of Kawaiahae Church.

The Grand Union to Confucianism.
Tolerances Towards Heathenism.
Death of James A. Hopper.
A Japanese Lady Editor.
Death of David Tim Naono.

"Yellow" in Hawaii.
Record of Events.
Fishes.
Mammals.
Deaths.
Hawaiiian Board.

The Meeting at Hana.
The Evangelistic Tour of the North Pacific Missionary Institute—The Work at Hana.

Mormon Jubilee.
Central Union Church Parsonage.
Our Promotion from Storm.
Meat Importation.

BOTH CLAIM THE WATER

A Question of Rights in Iao Valley.

COMPROMISE PROBABLE

Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company and Wailuku Parties Interested.

(Special Correspondence.)

WAILUKU, Maui, Jan. 5.—A most important lawsuit for trespass is on the tapis. It is a question of the water rights of the crown lands in Iao valley, formerly under lease to the Wailuku Sugar Company, but now since January 1, 1901, (the date of the expiration of the lease), at the disposal of its owners—the Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Company. By an old decision the water of Iao valley was apportioned to the Wailuku Sugar Company, and to the Hawaiian owners of kuleanas in the valley. The decision did not consider the rights of the crown lands (being then leased to the Wailuku plantation), and so is probably defective.

The Wailuku Sugar Company has since purchased a number of the native kuleanas, so the water question is somewhat involved. The recent visit of Attorney Hartwell, W. O. Smith, Alex. Robertson and W. R. Castle to Maui was concerning this proposed suit, for they, together with F. M. Hatch, have been employed by the Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Company to prosecute its side of the issue.

The water under dispute is capable of irrigating about 500 acres of cane. The new upper ditch of the Wailuku plantation is said to divert some of the water in dispute. People well informed concerning the case state that there is right on both sides, and so it is a matter for compromise. It is to be recalled that the Hawaiian Commercial Company not long ago purchased for \$100,000 all the right, title and interest of Claus Spreckels to the crown lands in Wailuku.

W. R. Castle, one of the counsel retained by the Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Company in this matter, said yesterday that the plantation was hoping to come to an amicable arrangement with the Wailuku plantation company, and he believed this would be effected.

"I do not believe there will be a lawsuit over the question," said Mr. Castle. "The lease of the Wailuku company merely expired on January 1, 1901, and we are now to determine what shall be done with this surplus in the future. This lease was the crown lands to the Wailuku company for twenty years. Since that lease was made Claus Spreckels bought out the right of Ruth Keelikouli, one of the Kamehamehas and the last heir of the Kamehameha property. That is, her right in the crown lands lease was purchased. Then the Legislature of 1892 authorized the Crown Lands Commissioners to convey to him the entire ahupua of Wailuku, including Iao valley, the towns of Wailuku, Kahului and the Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar lands. Claus Spreckels was succeeded twice in the ownership of the Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Company—the last transfer being made in 1888. The successors bought out whatever rights he had in the valley and the lands of the ahupua. So, of course, today the Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Company owns whatever rights belonged to the Kamehameha, but what those rights are in the water have not been determined. The principle is well established in Hawaiian courts that the taro lands are entitled to their water, and I suppose after that the Kamehameha is entitled to the rest of the water. That is the question in this matter."

"With regard to the \$100,000 matter, that sum was really paid to settle a lawsuit. The Spreckels boys were suing Claus Spreckels, and when they lost control of the plantation they concluded simply to buy out the thing and stop the lawsuit."

PIONEER PLANTATION.

White Laborers Outclass the Lazy Shiftless Japanese There.

WAILUKU, Maui, Jan. 5.—The News says: Pioneer plantation, like this side of the island, is enjoying the benefit of white labor, a number of white men having been brought down to do reservoir work. A large number of white men are shortly to follow, and if a number of California ranch hands could be brought with them to work in the cane fields, the lazy independent Japs of Maui would find themselves outclassed.

The Pioneer plantation has let a contract for the construction of two large reservoirs for the purpose of utilizing the waste water of freshets. It is the intention of the plantation to construct at least fifteen of these large reservoirs, which, when completed, will save the cost of a two or three months' run of the pumps, besides supplying fresh mountain water to overcome the excess of salt in the pumped water.

PEOPLE ON HAWAII.

News and Gossip of Residents of the Island.

HILO, Hawaii, Jan. 3.—The following is from the Herald:

The petit jury has been excused until Monday next.

Mrs. A. C. Steele is occupying her new home in Puuoe.

R. T. Gourd and family are now residing at Reed's Bay.

It is hoped that G. K. Wilder will locate permanently in Honolulu.

Divorce cases will be the first on the calendar at the present term of court. Captain Fitzgerald and wife are occupying their new residence at Reed's Bay.

G. W. Lockington is prepared to fill your order for furniture of any description.

WHAT THEY DIED FROM

The Vital Statistics For December.

CONSUMPTION CLAIMED 21

But 32 Females Among the Total Mortality of 112 for the City of Honolulu.

Fresno in a Gale.

Another vessel that has had a hard time off the Coast the past few weeks is the bark Fresno, which reached San Francisco on December 28, twenty-eight days from Port Gamble via Port Angeles twenty-seven days, with a cargo of 95,000 feet of lumber. When fifty miles northwest of Cape Mendocino a heavy northwest gale sprang up, in which the foretopgallant yard and foremast were lost. The gale lasted for forty hours. Light winds followed after the 25th, continuing to port, though the vessel was off shore in sight of the Golden Gate for several days.

WANT TO VISIT LEPER SETTLEMENT

Representatives From Molokai Would Meet Their Constituents.

Fred W. Beckley and Solomon Kawahala, representatives elect from the Third District, want to visit their constituents at the Leper Settlement on Molokai. Beckley addressed the following letter to the Board of Health, which was read yesterday:

Honolulu, January 4, 1901.
To the President, Board of Health.
Sir—The undersigned respectfully requests official permits for himself and his colleague, Hon. Solomon Kawahala, to enter the Leper Settlement for the purpose of meeting their constituents and ascertaining their wishes in the premises, preparatory to the coming session of our Territorial Legislature. Hoping an early reply, I am, yours truly,

F. W. BECKLEY,
Representative-elect, Third District.
When the letter was read Dr. Emerson offered a motion that the request be granted. Someone suggested that this would not be wise. The custom had been for a committee of legislators appointed at the opening of the legislative session, to visit the settlement for the purpose of making a report and recommending changes.

MARSHAL RAY ISSUES AN ORDER

He Gives Notice That Labor Contracts are Now at an End.

United States Marshal Daniel A. Ray for the Territory of Hawaii has issued an order to all whom it may concern, relative to the termination of contract service in the islands. He is entitled to make this proclamation by virtue of the provision contained in section 10 of the "Act to Provide a Government for the Territory of Hawaii," approved April 30, 1900.

Marshal Ray stated to an advertiser reporter that the publication of the declaration of the termination of all service contracts is made as a warning to all labor organizations and companies or corporations employing labor, and to those who hire their services to others. The Congressional provision under which Marshal Ray acts and his notice are as follows:

"That all contracts made since August 12, 1898, by which persons are held for service for a definite term, are hereby declared null and void and terminated, and no law shall be passed to enforce said contracts in any way; and it shall be the duty of the United States Marshal to at once notify such persons so held of the termination of their contracts."

Now, therefore, I, Daniel A. Ray, Marshal of the United States, for the Territory of Hawaii, in accordance with the requirement of said Act, hereby give notice that any contract for service made since August 12, 1898, is hereby declared to be unlawful, and null and void and terminated.

Honolulu, January 3, 1901.

WAS OF ROYAL BLOOD.

Mrs. Lumahelhel Passes Away at Her Home on Young Street.

After an illness of two months, Mrs. W. P. Lumahelhel, widow of the late W. P. Lumahelhel, passed away early yesterday morning at her home on Young street. For a week previous to her death she had been unconscious, and to hope was entertained for her recovery. The funeral took place at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon from her late home, and the body was taken to Kalaikahala cemetery for interment beside the grave of her husband.

Mrs. Lumahelhel, better known as Kaniha Haaheo, was fifty-two years of age, and was of royal blood. Her father was Kinimaka, and her mother Pal. Kinimaka was a foster brother of King Kalakaua, and his brother was Hooulu, a grandfather of Commodore Beckley and his sister.

Deceased leaves a daughter and a number of other relatives, and her estate is considerable, principally property inherited from her parents.

The vital statistics of Honolulu for the month of December have an especial interest as being the record for the last month of the nineteenth century.

There were 112 deaths during the month out of the total population of 23,395 people. This was a monthly death rate of 2.55 per cent. There were 45 marriages reported and but 40 births. A remarkable fact was that of the 112 who passed away but 32 were females.

Of the males who died 21 had consumption. Seventeen were between 40 and 50 years of age, 14 under one year, 13 between 20 and 30, 12 between 30 and 40, eight over 70, six between 50 and 60, the same number between 60 and 70, three between one and five, and one between ten and twenty. No male died between five and ten years of age.

Of the females, nine were under one year, three between one and five, two between 10 and 20, seven between 20 and 30, six between 30 and 40, one between 40 and 50, two between 60 and 70, and two over 70.

Fifty-three Hawaiians were numbered among the total 112. There were 19 Chinese, six Portuguese, 13 Japanese, one Englishman, eight natives of the United States, and six of other nationalities.

Following were the causes of death assigned: Malarial fever 2, typhoid fever 3, diarrhoea 1, diarrhoea infantile 1, dysentery 2, syphilis congenital 1, scurvy 1, infantile 6, tuberculosis pyramidal 1, tuberculosis cerebral 1, tuberculosis pulmonary 1, tuberculosis mesenteric 1, tuberculosisiliary 1, atelectasis 1, old age 5, premature birth 1, congestion 7, convulsions 1, scarlet fever 1, paralysis 1, diseases of spinal cord and membranes 1, beri-beri 2, valve disease of heart 4, asthma 3, bronchitis 4, croup 1, oedema of glottis 1, pleurisy 1, pneumonia 8, pulmonary oedema 1, appendicitis 1, gastritis 1, gastro-enteritis 1, peritonitis 1, inflammation of intestines 5, cirrhosis 1, peritonitis 2, acute nephritis 1, chronic nephritis 1, uremia 1, Bright's disease 1, metritis 1, puerperal convulsions 1, puerperal hemorrhage 1, accidental fall 1, crushed by dray 1, poisons 2, suicide 2.

NEWS OF WORLD CONDENSED

John D. Spreckels of the San Francisco Call would bring suit against him by Baron J. H. von Schroeder.

Rich quartz mines are said to be developing in the Klondike. Prosperity is reported for the Klondike winter.

A London journal says America's trade advance has been equal to England's Canal or Chinese questions.

The American invention of jackscrews for use in elevating houses for repairs has just been adopted in London.

The output of Alaskan gold, according to the official mining report for the past fiscal year is over eleven millions.

General Lee has explained that recent remarks did not mean that the United States would permanently hold Cuba.

Colonel Charles W. Miner of the Sixth United States Infantry has been appointed Governor of the Island of Negros.

The Tammany Committee in New York strongly denounced the police of that city in a meeting held last week.

Professor Slaby lectured in Berlin before the Emperor upon his discovery in wireless telegraphy on the 23d instant.

An expert silk thief was caught and arrested in Chicago while eating a Christmas dinner with friends at a hotel.

The fire in the celebrated burning mine at Summit Hill, Pa., which started forty-two years ago, is now under control.

Sarah Bernhardt played the title role in "Hamlet" last week in New York. Despite her age the play was a success.

Dowager Lady Churchill, a friend of Queen Victoria, was found dead in her bedroom at Osborne Christmas morning.

Senator Hanna says that there is no lobby behind the subsidy bill, and that it is being pushed entirely on its merits.

The Kaiser has conferred the insignia of the Order of the Black Eagle upon the Imperial Chancellor, Count von Buelow.

A mail sack full of valuable presents and registered letters was stolen at Helena, Montana, when en route to the East.

London Spectator commenting on the Ross incident says the moneyed power endangers American intellectual freedom.

It is reported that the steamer City of Tokyo can be saved. She has already been partially repaired and taken to Seattle.

A Santa Rosa man dropped dead in church on Christmas Eve just as the last hymn of the Christmas services died away.

Chicago woman changed her faith and joined the Jewish religion in order to be with her dead husband in the next world.

To settle a controversy between Atlanta (Ga.) papers, former President McKinley writes that he did not vote for McKinley.

Several officers and soldiers were killed last week in Mexico by rebellious Yaqui Indians. Colonel Peinado being badly wounded.

A sailing vessel brings word to Seattle of having sighted a vessel bottom up about seventy-five miles north of Cape Flattery.

The members of District Attorney Gardner's staff have protested against Governor Roosevelt's removal of the District Attorney.

Burglars entered a Haywards, California, church and tried to steal the silver sacramental set, but the deacons had hidden it.

W. J. Bryan, through a Kansas newspaper, sends a message to his followers declaring himself loyal to the principles of democracy.

A board of Chicago scientists claim to have discovered that the pulsations of the heart are due to the presence of salt in the blood.

Mrs. Phoebe Hearst distributed \$200 worth of Christmas presents to the children of West Berkeley College settlement on the 24th instant.

The Amnesty bill was passed in the Senate at Paris on the 24th inst.

Final arrangements are being made for the Jeffries-Rubien fight in New York.

President McKinley and his family spent a very quiet Christmas at the White House.

A great steel organization is being formed in Pennsylvania with fifty millions capital.

Commodore Perry's grandson, Perry Tiffany, of New York, has filed a petition in bankruptcy.

An assault of non-union men was recently sentenced to six months' imprisonment in Maryland.

An energetic anti-vice crusade is being waged in Chicago by the Ministers' Association of that city.

Seven hundred colliers have gone on a strike at Shamokin, Pa., completely tying up the business.

The Northern Pacific Railway recently refused to recognize an organization of telegraphers as an order.

An American gambler is reported to have discovered and seized a new island on the Norwegian coast.

During a recent storm off the English coast over a score of fishermen perished and many boats are missing.

The Santa Fe Improvement Company incorporated last week in Los Angeles with a capital stock of \$10,000.

Turmoil is still being reported from the Island of Leyte, several soldiers having been killed and wounded recently.

The United States Philippine Commission favors the adoption of the United States currency in the Philippines.

Another kidnapping case is reported from Michigan, the 17-year-old son of a millionaire being taken for ransom.

The San Rafael man went to his home intoxicated on Christmas Eve and drove his wife and four children into the street.

The Archbishop of Caracas, Venezuela, has been excluded from religious functions owing to illness and mental troubles.

A restrictive order to protect forest reserves made Christmas trees in Southern California very scarce and expensive this year.

Chas. H. Smith, cashier of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, received a Christmas present a decree of divorce.

Miss Strakosch, the operatic singer, made a great impression in Chicago, where she appeared a short time ago in "Aida."

It is said that the father-in-law of the Duke of Manchester is arranging to pay the Duke's debts, which amount to over \$100,000.

Wm. Francis Sage, playwright and dramatic critic, died in New York last week. His revolution is reported in Venezuela.

The London Royal School of Art is making the marvelous embroideries to be worn by Queen Wilhelmina on her wedding gown.

Uncle Sam's soldiers all over the United States domain were treated to turkey dinners on Christmas, furnished by the Government.

Mrs. A. J. Hough of Los Angeles recently presented the University of Southern California with a business book valued at \$100,000.

"An Englishwoman's Love Letters," published anonymously, has been ascribed to many people but its authorship is still unknown.

The Filipino Federal Party have effected a new organization, and it is believed that they will make a strong effort for peace.

Miss Jane Derval, winner of the Gil Plus (newspaper beauty contest) received a year's term from a famous man dresser in Paris.

The Catholic priests and converts in China have taken up convenient positions near the outskirts and have fortified themselves there.

Dr. Edwin Bingham, Professor of Botany at the University of West Virginia, was elected on Christmas to Miss Ethel Paulkner of Ohio.

It is reported that hardship is being experienced by the inhabitants of Guam, supplies having run short and the island being without a resource.

J. P. Fleming, the famous electrician of the London University, is engaged in important experiments for the transmission of electric energy.

Robbers rifled the Coffey County Bank at Tullahoma, Miss., and secured \$5,000. They were discovered by the town watchman and captured later.

President Johnson has refused to act as head of the Second American Baseball League organization, but promises to assist it in all ways possible.

A. P. Vereschakowitchoff, the murderer of Mrs. Clute in the sensational San Francisco case, has been sentenced to life imprisonment at Folsom.

The writ of certiorari applied for by Alexander McKenzie in the famous Cape Nome mining case, has been denied by the United States Supreme Court.

Eighty thousand people assembled at Rome on December 24th to witness the centennial closing of the holy door of St. Peter's Cathedral by the Pope.

A boy was shot through the heart at Great Falls, Montana, on Christmas Day by his father, from whose wrath the boy was trying to protect his mother.

Three missionaries who were frightened out of China at the beginning of the Boxer troubles left San Francisco on the 24th instant to return to the Orient.

A knockout blow in the Goulin-Cautrell prize fight in Paris aroused the ire of the Paris Police Commissioner, who will take action against the pugilists.

The comments of London papers as to the Canal treaty have been officially declared unauthorized. England says she has been too busy to discuss the matter.

Sir Robert Hart, director of Chinese Maritime Customs, states that China would be unable to pay any considerable indemnity demanded for the Boxer outrages.

The \$30,000 that played such a conspicuous part in the Montana Legislature two years ago is to be used to advertise the State at the Buffalo Exhibition next summer.

The coroner's verdict in the case of Edward Sanford, pugilist, in Pennsylvania was death from hemorrhage of the brain. The arrested parties have been released.

It has been arranged at an official conference that no more troops are to be returned from the Philippines until the Government has made arrangements to replace them.

Margie Hoek, an 18-year-old girl, disappeared two weeks ago from her home in Colorado, under mysterious circumstances. It is thought that she may have been kidnapped.

Tom Murphy, a desperado, and J. J. Adams, a safe-blower, both notorious characters of Washington, were sentenced last week to long terms in the Walla Walla penitentiary.

A story comes from Texas of an outrage committed by highwaymen upon a wealthy farmer. Upon refusing to tell where his money was the farmer was tortured and burned to death.

An insane woman has been trying to gain an audience with Queen Victoria under the delusion that she is Princess Beatrice. Her insanity is due to exposure to the cholera epidemic.

Some trouble and delay has been occasioned for the American exhibit at Paris by an embargo which has been placed on thirty cars of the exhibit at Havre by the railroad company for a claim of 5,000 francs.

FOR A NEW INDUSTRY

Vanilla Bean for the Hawaiian Farmer.

CAPITAL NOW THE NEED

A. H. Lewis, of Tahiti, Looking Up Possibilities of Introduction Here.

There is in San Francisco at present a Tahitian planter who has been engaged in the growing of the vanilla bean in Tahiti and who is now conducting investigations into the possibilities of starting the same industry in Hawaii on a large scale. W. S. Rutherford, an American school teacher who went to Tahiti twelve years ago, began raising the beans and for many years has exported several hundred tons of them to the United States annually.

A. H. Lewis of Honolulu, who recently came back from Tahiti after a dozen years spent there, has been deputized by Mr. Rutherford to look up the chances for the bean in Hawaii. It is his desire to co-operate with capitalists rather than go into the project alone, and although there is little expense connected with the enterprise, yet Mr. Rutherford expects to raise the vanilla bean in Hawaii on a scale commensurate with the present demands for it, and would necessarily have to have financial backing.

Mr. Lewis said last evening to an Advertiser reporter that Tahiti was now exporting about 200 tons of the cured beans every year. He considers the climate of Hawaii similar to that of Tahiti as far as growing the beans is concerned, and has so informed Mr. Rutherford. It has been a paying industry in Tahiti.

At present the beans are admitted into the United States from Tahiti free of duty. If they were produced in marketable quantities in Hawaii, duty would necessarily be added and make it more expensive to the planter there.

Another degree of the bean is so simple of cultivation that even children of the families can assist, says Lewis. The flowers of the vine have to be inoculated by gum taken from the flowers. This has to be done each day. If not, the flower drops to the ground. The curing of the beans is also a simple process.

As for the land required, Mr. Lewis states that rocky uncultivated ground is admirably adapted for its cultivation, especially hill-sides, where there is a certain degree of shade every day. The ground must also be moist. There is plenty of this kind of ground in the different islands of the group which can be used for this purpose. The vines will grow in rocky soil where little else would thrive. In Tahiti it takes eighteen months for the first crop, and the full crop is taken off every three years. Three hundred pounds of cured beans per acre is the average yield.

Much has been said in favor of making the industry one of the features of agricultural development in the Hawaiian Islands, but few people have taken hold of the matter to such an extent that it has been brought to any prominence. The Commissioner of Agriculture has been in favor of the cultivation of the bean, and has written much in its favor.

Mr. Rutherford is known to be an expert in vanilla bean cultivation, and his wide experience in its production in Tahiti will be valuable to Hawaiian producers.

THAT MEANS RHEUMATISM.

Sore and swollen joints, sharp, shooting pains, torturing muscles, rest, no sleep—that means rheumatism. It is a stubborn disease to fight, but Chamberlain's Pain Balm has conquered it thousands of times. It will do so whenever the opportunity is offered. Try it. One application relieves the pain. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd.

The small municipal electric light plant, started in Paris two years ago, cleared 200,000 francs (\$300,000).

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne

Is the Original and Only Genuine Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne

Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was no doubt the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant's claim to have discovered the medicine was a fraud to say it had been sworn to. See The Times Jan. 1, 1901.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne

Is a liquid medicine which cures PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, without HEADACHE, and is the most powerful remedy for CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHOEA.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that 14 ACTS as a CHARM have done generally sufficient.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne

Is the TRUE PALMATIVE for Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne

Rapidly cures all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The immense sale of this remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the Inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne, and in bottles, is 1/6d., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d., by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT,

23 Great Russell St., London, W. C.

Down Again

In prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely. Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price. The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

We Carry Only the Best.

When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.

TELEPHONE 121.

The Bank of Hawaii LIMITED.

Incorporated Under the Laws of the Republic of Hawaii.

CAPITAL \$400,000.00

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:

Chas. M. Cooke, President; P. C. Jones, Vice-President; C. H. Cooke, Cashier; F. C. Atherton, Assistant Cashier.

HOFFMANN ON THE OIL

Chalmogra Treatment For Leprosy.

BACTERIOLOGIST'S REPORT

Experiments at Kalihi Receiving
Station are Explained to
Health Board.

The following is Bacteriologist Hoffmann's report to the Board of Health on the treatment of leprosy by subcutaneous injections of Chalmogra oil:

To the President and Members of the Board of Health:

Gentlemen: In the following lines please find my report on treatment of leprosy by subcutaneous injections of Chalmogra oil.

Dr. Donitz related in an article published in the "Berliner Klinische Wochenschrift" on the 3d of September, 1900, that he treated several persons afflicted with leprosy, internally with Chalmogra oil, but was forced to forego this treatment on account of the ill effects which the oil had on the stomach.

For this reason it occurred to Dr. Donitz to inject the oil hypodermically, which he did, and in two months the results were encouraging enough to recommend a further trial of this treatment.

Dr. Donitz lays no claim, however, to the above method of treatment, as Furtollia Bey had before obtained good results from this manner of administering the drug. Dr. Donitz states in his paper that an injection, even of a few drops of the oil, is followed by a local and general reaction, i. e., a slight reddening of the skin and soreness on the place of injection and a slight rise in the temperature, with signs of irritation of the diseased parts, especially noticeable in cases where the eyes were afflicted, where always a pericarditis followed the injection and afterwards a cleaning up of the leprosy infiltration.

He repeated the injection—0.2, 0.5 c. c. m.—when the reaction disappeared.

The results obtained in two months were, that the infiltrations of the skin were decidedly disappearing.

These above facts inspired in me a desire to begin a trial of this treatment, at Kalihi Receiving Station, which I did, commencing October 4th, 1900, on eight persons afflicted with various forms of leprosy and added to this number, one, on October 8th; one October 23rd, and three on November 26th.

The temperature has been taken twice daily. No other method of treatment has been given to any one, and the results so far obtained are as follows:

One—No bad effects have been experienced by any one of the patients, with the exception of a very few small abscesses on the place of injection.

Two—The injections caused a local reaction more or less and were painless with the exception of one case, which always had immediately radiating pains, which, however, disappeared in two or three days. Following the injection a slight rise of temperature to about 100 was noticeable in most of the cases, inside of from twenty-four to thirty-six hours, no matter how large the dose was—i. e., large doses up to 4 c. c. m.—it did not seem to cause the temperature to go to a higher degree.

In some cases no rising of the temperature was at all noticeable. In others not regularly.

No case has, during this treatment, developed any new outbreaks of the disease, a fact which would be of great importance if it should be found true in prolonged treatment.

In tubercular cases, especially the worst-looking cases, was a decided improvement noticeable.

The tubercles are smaller, the skin is not any more so tense and has recuperated its elasticity.

In all nerve cases the treatment was less noticeable, except that every person claimed to have felt "life"—as they themselves termed it—in the benumbed parts.

The least effect was found on the eruptions of the skin without tubercles, only that as stated above an outbreak of new eruptions has not been observed.

The time elapsed since the beginning of this treatment at Kalihi Receiving Station is so short as to allow anything else, than to express a hope to prevent by this treatment, a further spreading of the disease and a regaining of the normal shape of the parts which have been disfigured by the tubercles.

The following was Bacteriologist Hoffmann's report on the merits of Jarabe para la elefantia, and tui-tui:

On the 19th of December, 1900, I received two bottles of Jarabe para la Elefantia and two bottles of tui-tui extract from Dr. Carmichael with the understanding to give those preparations a trial in the Kalihi Receiving Station.

Two patients since then have taken daily three tablespoons of the first preparation, no food without and with; even the purgative and emetic effect, which this medicine is claimed to have, could not be observed.

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Two patients since then have taken daily three tablespoons of the first preparation, no food without and with; even the purgative and emetic effect, which this medicine is claimed to have, could not be observed.



COMMERCIAL

THE STOCK EXCHANGE resumed its session on Wednesday after the holiday vacation of five days with numerous street sales reported in the interim. Among these sales were several hundred shares of Waiiala at prices between 116 and 117, a number of Oekala at 15-14 and 15-12 and some Ewa at 28-14. Since the opening session there has been little activity in stocks, the sale being confined almost exclusively to Ewa, Waiiala and Oekala. Ewa closed on yesterday's board at 28. Waiiala has fallen to 115-14 and Oekala has advanced to 16. Assessable stocks, like Kihel, McBryde and Olau, are the most popular. Kihel paid-up shares are now held at 17-1-2, a few shares of Olau paid up have sold at 15-1-2. McBryde assessable closed at 9-3-4. Waiiala plantation is now fully paid up, all of the assessments having been paid in.

Kihel plantation is now selling at 1-2 paid in, the remaining \$2.50, which will make it fully paid up, will be called, so it is believed, some time in March. McBryde assessable is now 15 paid in, and Olau assessable is 8 paid in. There will be no further assessments called in on these two stocks until July of the present year.

Most of the usual dividends were paid on the second day of this month, although some were paid on the last day of last year. Pioneer Mill did not pay its usual dividend of 2 per cent, and Hawaiian Agricultural paid 3 per cent instead of 5 per cent. Kahuku paid its usual dividend of 3 cents a share. The annual meeting will be held sometime this month, when, it is understood, the dividend will be reduced, but to just how much is not understood.

There has been considerable talk in the streets among stockholders of the Waiiala plantation concerning the proposition of putting that company on a dividend basis by reason of their bonding the company or issuing capital stock to the amount of \$500,000. This proposition, it is understood, will come up before the stockholders at the annual meeting to be held in February.

Hawaiian Agricultural will reduce its dividend the coming month from 50 to 40 cents a share.

BOND QUOTATIONS IN THE LOCAL MARKET.

There is little or no change in the bond quotations. There have been some sales of Hawaiian Government 5 per cents at 99, the quotation being 99 bid and 100 asked.

It is understood that a block of Hilo Railroad bonds amounting to \$125,000 were placed on the market last week, the buyers being a local banking institution.

Among the recent bonds to be listed on the Stock Exchange are Olau, Rapid Transit and Oahu. The quotations on the latter two are 101 asked.

Ewa plantation has finished its 1900 crop and has taken off in all very nearly 28,000 tons.

The latest sugar advices from San Francisco are dated December 26. Williams, Leonard & Co. in their circular to Messrs. Schaefer & Co. state that no changes in the quotations have taken place since the 22d ultimo. Their letter is as follows:

We last addressed you 22d inst., per Coptic.

SUGAR.—Since that date no changes have occurred in the local market or for export to Honolulu; dry granulated F local consumption is still being quoted at 5.60 and for export 5.40c.

BASIS.—No sales since last advices, making basis for 36 degree centrifugals in New York 4-3-8c; San Francisco, 4c.

LONDON BEETS.—December 22d, 58.

DRY GRANULATED NEW YORK.—No change.

HOLIDAYS.—The New York raw sugar market was closed Monday, December 24th, and Tuesday, December 25th.

EASTERN AND FOREIGN MARK.—Latest mail advices from New York under date of December 21st indicate a quiet market in raws with current quotations maintained in the absence of sugars for sale, but in view of the condition of the London market together with the favorable reports from Cuba, foreign transactions must be looked for when receipts increase. Refined is in light demand and with the exception of Arbuckle Bros., who continue to take orders at 5c per 100 pounds under A. S. R. Co. posted rates, refiners are well up with deliveries now. European markets are dull in consequence of increased stocks.

LONDON CABLE.—December 21st reports Java No. 15 D. S. 12s; fair refining, 11s; December beets, 1-2-3; January beets, 1-2-3.

LATEST STATISTICAL POSITION.—Willet & Gray report December 20th, total stock United States four ports in all hands estimated December 19th, 69,121 tons, against 213,782 tons last year; six principal ports Cuba estimated December 18th, 1,500 tons, against 10,000 tons last year. Total stock in all principal countries by cable December 20th, at latest uneven dates, 1,565,294 tons, against 1,666,488 tons; deficiency under last year, 101,194 tons.

THE NEW WAIALAE CEMETERY.

Perspective plans of the new Waiiala cemetery have been prepared and the company is now preparing to lay out the tract into the various denominational and racial divisions proposed. The cemetery lies in the Waiiala valley on the Koko Head side of the island, and is an ideal spot for a burial ground. There are fifty acres laid apart for this purpose divided as follows: Protestant, 25 acres; Catholic, 10 acres; Chinese, 5 acres; Japanese, 5 acres; extensions and main roads, 7 acres. It is proposed to lay 10 grounds out in a manner that will make the cemetery one of the prettiest in the city.

The cemetery will be planted in profusion, while around the entire tract a beautiful hedge will be grown, shutting it in entirely from the surrounding country. It can be reached by Beretania street and the Waiiala road, or by King street and the new electric railway line when completed. Both the Rapid Transit Company and the Tramways Company have made propositions for extending their lines to the cemetery and running funeral cars to the depot. The Bishop of the Catholic Church has agreed to consecrate the ground dedicated as a Catholic burial ground, and it is possible chapels for both the Protestant and Catholic denominations may be erected. It is stated that the charge for burial plots will range from \$5 to \$20. The roads through the tract will be wide enough for vehicles, and pathways will be numerous. More definite plans, showing the detail of the subdivisions will be gotten out soon.

THE STORM SEWER FOR SURFACE DRAINAGE.

The Public Works Department is at work on the trenches for the new storm sewer by which the street surface water is to be drained off and led by large pipes into the harbor. The outlet will be at Brewer's wharf. From the foot of Kaahumanu street the pipe has been laid along Queen street and thence through the Brewer square to the outlet. A graded catch basin is located at the corner of Kaahumanu and Queen streets leading directly into this sewer. This will be a vast improvement during the heavy rainy season and will prevent a repetition of the damage to stores done by floods during the month of December on Queen and other streets. A similar sewer system will be put in on Fort street and another on Alakea street, leading from the electric light station, which is to drain Halekauwila and adjoining streets.

THE WORLD'S SUGAR PRODUCTION.

During the year 1900-1901 the production of beet sugar—including the cane sugar production of Spain—amounted to 5,540,000 tons, to which Germany contributed 1,500,000 tons, Austria-Hungary 1,000,000 tons, France 1,000,000 tons, and Russia 900,000 tons. Belgium produced 320 tons, Holland 100,000 tons, Sweden 10,000 tons and Italy and Spain 100,000 tons. The production of cane sugar amounted to 2,817,000 tons—Java having been the largest producer. This gives a total sugar production of 8,357,000 tons, as compared with 7,821,000 tons in 1898.

DEATH OF EMILE M. LEFEBVRE.

There died on Thursday of last week at his home at Eliza plantation, Parish of West Baton Rouge, Mr. Emile M. Lefebvre, one of our oldest and well-known sugar planters, a gentleman of the old school, a successful sugar planter and successful under the changed conditions brought about by the Civil War.

Mr. Lefebvre owned four large, first-class plantations, Eliza, Australia, Longwood and New Hope. He had been ill for some time and owing to his advanced age, 82 years, was necessarily feeble, but his death came suddenly and was a surprise to his many friends, who deeply deplore it and sympathize sincerely with his bereaved family.

from Ohio; that Miss Mattie Ticer be granted a grammar grade certificate on normal diploma; that the resignation of Miss Lina Hart of Waiiala be accepted; that Miss Elizabeth Quint, a graduate of the San Francisco Normal school, be appointed to fill the vacancy; that Miss Anne M. Prescott be transferred from Honokohau, Maui, to the Waiiala school, made vacant by the resignation of Miss Julia Hunt; that Joseph Kalaina be appointed to the Honokohau school, Maui; that Mr. and Mrs. Crockett be appointed to the Hauula school, Oahu.

One of the teachers who will not return in time for the opening of the schools on Monday next from a visit to the other Islands will be docked in his salary for the number of days he is absent. This is a rule of the schools and the present intention to dock the school teacher upon his return is held out as a warning to all the teachers.

The schools in every district of the Islands will be opened for the January term on Monday, January 7.

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones. Doane's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At any chemist's, 50 cents.

Gabriel Moulin, eight years old, was crushed to death on the 23d instant between a ship and a fender pile in San Francisco.

FOR BABY'S SKIN SCALP AND HAIR

Something for Mothers to Think About

EVERY CHILD born into the world with an inherited or early developed tendency to distressing, disfiguring humours of the skin, scalp, and blood, becomes an object of the most tender solicitude, not only because of its suffering but because of the dreadful fear that the disfiguration is to be lifelong and mar its future happiness and prosperity. Hence it becomes the duty of mothers of such afflicted children to acquaint themselves with the best, the purest, and most effective treatment available.

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